

ENGLISH WAR SAVINGS PLAN

Thirty-Five Thousand Associations Formed in Great Britain to Invest Savings in War Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of Federal Reserve Bank officers and others for discussion of the possibility of establishing a formal organization to encourage systematic saving and thus bring to the Government's support funds that might not be available otherwise, Basil P. Blackett of the British Treasury, gave an account of the war savings movement in England. Details of the English system were explained by the conference in a statement, in part as follows:

"The heavy drain of war expenditure in England has resulted in the development of a system of borrowing the funds of small investors cheaply and effectively. This system has not with standing success, having raised over \$400,000,000 in the last year and a quarter for the prosecution of the war, in addition to inaugurating a national thrift campaign of great importance. Based upon the recommendations of a special committee sanctioned by the Government, over 35,000 war savings associations have been formed in Great Britain. Scotland has a separate system. The general work of organizing and propaganda is being carried on by about 1500 local committees under the general supervision of the National War Savings Committee in London.

"The war savings associations are voluntary organizations, emphasizing the importance of thrift in general and investing the funds contributed by their members in special war savings certificates issued by the Government. These certificates, distributed by the Post Office, are purchasable at a flat price of 15s. 9d., and can be cashed at any time on short notice. At the end of 12 months a certificate can be cashed for 15s. 9d., and thereafter its cash value increases at the rate of 1d. a month until the end of five years it can be cashed for 41.

"This allows a rate of over 5 per cent at compound interest. The certificates are nonnegotiable and tax free, but the number issued to any one person is limited to 500. The certificates place within the reach of all an attractive form of investing small savings with the Government, while avoiding the administrative difficulties resulting from the periodic interest payment on bonds in very small denominations. In promoting this plan advantage has been taken of existing groups, such as schools, churches, factories, etc., but associations may be formed by any group willing to work together for this purpose. In this way opportunity is afforded for the creation of associations in every community. Affiliation with the national committee is conditioned upon the acceptance of an approved financial plan.

"As these associations are entirely voluntary, the Government cannot be responsible for the safety of their funds prior to investment in war savings certificates. To do so would require the development of elaborate Government machinery, which would destroy the flexibility and independence that have contributed so much to the success of these societies. Effective safeguards, however, have been found in provisions requiring periodic audit, and the immediate investment of funds as received.

"The success of the whole movement can be measured by the first annual report of the national committee. It points out that during the first five months of the war, small investors were withdrawing from the Government more than they were depositing. During 1915 the amount contributed by the small investor averaged £600,000 weekly. On the 1st of January, 1916, the restrictions as to the amount any one depositor could deposit in the post office or savings banks were removed. In 1916 the rate of deposit still further increased to £1,600,000 a week. The rate of accumulation showed a marked rise from July onward. In January and February, 1917, including post office subscriptions to the 5 per cent war loan, and allowing for withdrawals from the savings banks, the total subscriptions for the small investor were at least £40,000,000 net.

"Since the outbreak of the war to the close of 1916 the sums invested with the Government by small investors, excluding war saving certificates for £500, amounted to no less than £118,179,000. At the beginning the new war savings associations formed no part of the machinery by which this result was obtained. The propaganda of the National War Savings Committee has been aimed in the first place at reinforcing the work of existing organizations, and as evidence of this it may be noted that during the last year deposits in the savings banks have increased by nearly £12,000,000. While the amount subscribed to war savings certificates, through war savings associations to the close of 1916, were scarcely one-twentieth of the total sales, the figures since that date show the amount so subscribed to be one-fifth."

AUSTRALIANS AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Miss Milton presided at a dinner by the Lyceum Club, now numbering 2500 members and with branches in several foreign countries and the overseas dominions, celebrated its anniversary. The Hon. W. A. Holman, Prime Minister of New South Wales, said that the dwellers in far away parts of the Empire who had felt comparatively immune from war, had entered the present conflict with rather different

feelings from the people of Great Britain. Some of those who had never been to Great Britain had rushed to the rescue of the old country because it was attacked, without giving much consideration to the rights or wrongs of the case, but the majority had come into the war because they had felt the call to enter the struggle for a newer and better world. Bushmen from Australia and others from Canada and New Zealand, had been animated by that ideal. Australia had felt some anxiety as to how her men would acquit themselves, but after seeing what they had done, they felt that their men were no unworthy representatives of the British race. Other units had done as well, but he was proud to remember two or three occasions on which the Australians had won admiration and esteem from the military authorities. Those at home, in comparative peace and ease, could never be sufficiently grateful to the men at the front and it was a good thing they should remind themselves of the debt which they and humanity owed to them. Mr. John Lavery and Mr. Landon Ronald also spoke, besides Mrs. Rentoul Esler who represented the Australian branch of the Lyceum Club.

FUNDS FOR JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the joint distribution committee of funds for Jewish war sufferers, has issued an appeal that special efforts to increase contributions to the \$10,000,000 fund be made throughout American Jewry on Sunday, July 23, when Tish'a B'Av will be observed. Throughout the world, the Jews will gather together on that day to lament the overthrow of Jerusalem. The customs that surround this observance, says Mr. Warburg, only bring into higher light the spirit of the worshippers.

"It is a day of mourning," he continued, "the mourning of a whole people. And whether we wear or whether we repeat lamentations of the prophet who wept over the ruins of Jerusalem; or whether we merely recall for an instant during the day, that this is the anniversary of the ninth day of the month of Av, the day when Jerusalem fell; each one of us may properly be asked to give a moment's thought to the scenes that were enacted in the hoary past of our people, in our Holy City.

"Remember, the ages have passed but we are still alive. Cities have been overthrown, but we dwell securely. Today, in the war-torn lands of Europe, and in the desolate hills of Jerusalem, we stand, the Jews of America. Give us bread, they cry to us! Give us a bowl of soup! A roof under which we can shelter our heads. 'Jews of America! Will you be deaf to this appeal on this Tish'a B'Av?' 'Money, money! And yet more money! You must give to save our brethren.'"

CANADIAN SENATE TO FILL VACANCIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the present moment there are 10 vacancies in the Canadian Senate, but it is the intention of the Government to fill these as little delay as possible. This was the statement made in the upper chamber recently by the leader of that body, Sir James Loughheed. The matter was brought before the Senate by Senator Power who offered a resolution to the effect "that the appointment of new senators prior to the dissolution of Parliament would be an act of partisanship derogatory to the prestige, dignity and independence of the Senate, and would be a violation of the understanding arrived at between the two parties in regard to the cessation of party strife during the war."

In moving the resolution, the mover said that in 1915 an agreement was entered into by the leaders of the two parties for a political truce during the war by which there was to be no general election and no contests of by-elections. There were now 33 vacancies in the House of Commons and he contended that the same plan should be followed in the upper chamber. If, however, the Government did intend to fill the vacancies they should do so by appointing men of the same political faith as those who had previously held the senatorships in question.

Sir James Loughheed denied that the Liberals had lived up to the truce. The Government had desired to bring on a general election, but did not do so because they had been requested by the Liberals to abstain from taking that course. Throughout the war the Liberals had never let up on their attacks on the Government. The Government held that there was no agreement between the two parties concerning the appointment of senators to the Senate, and it was their intention to fill every vacancy at an early date.

Upon being put, the resolution was declared lost.

CANADA'S CUSTOMS RESERVE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—The customs revenue returns for June show another big increase, the revenue being \$15,329,381, or an increase of over \$3,000,000 on the previous month.

For the first three months of the fiscal year the customs revenue totaled \$46,287,690 as compared with \$34,992,407 during the same period a year ago.

There is a huge increase in Canadian exports. During June the value was \$116,335,991, an increase of \$21,000,000 over June last year. For the three months the exports were \$330,616,011, as compared with \$245,382,192 last year. Imports also showed an enormous increase. In June they amounted to \$218,510,060, an increase of \$75,000,000, while for the three months the total was \$634,319,786, an increase of over \$100,000,000.

IRISH CONGRESS SCHEME UPHELD

Sir Horace Plunkett Appeals to Convention Opponents to Join in the Plan at a Meeting Held at Dundalk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DUNDALK, Ireland.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a meeting was held recently in Dundalk to consider a resolution welcoming the holding of the Irish Convention. Capt. W. A. Doran, Chairman of the Louth County Council, was in the chair and Sir Horace Plunkett was the chief speaker.

Sir Horace Plunkett opened his speech by saying that it was the first time for over fifteen years that he had stood on a platform which could be called political. But to-day Ireland, in common with many another country, was passing through a crisis unprecedented in its history, and the call had come for men of no party to work together with men of all parties in the field of politics, for, whether they wished it or not, changes were about to be made in their system of government which must profoundly affect them all. These changes were to be discussed in a national convention, which the leader of over four-fifths of their Parliamentary representatives had himself declared should be composed mainly of non-partisan Irishmen. It was therefore to these latter that he desired chiefly to speak, as one of them, upon their political duty at the present time.

A great majority of the Irish people had welcomed the idea of an Irish Convention, but others were denying that it offered any real opportunity of obtaining the end in view, and were proposing as an alternative plan that Ireland should appear before the peace conference, and demand that her government should be brought into accord with the ideals for which the Allies were fighting. It was said that the convention would not be in any true sense representative, and that it had no power to get legislative effect given to its decisions. Sir Horace then proceeded to deal with these objections and with the alternative scheme proposed. If, he said, the peace conference were to meet tomorrow, and if the difficulty of agreeing as to who should be the Irish plenipotentiaries was solved, what would these plenipotentiaries ask of the assembled representatives of the war-torn nations? They would have to admit that the people of Ireland were not unanimous as to the kind of government they required. Was it likely that the peace conference with all the vast problems that lay before it for solution would welcome the task of settling the Irish question, in its later development of Irish disagreement? How many minorities was the conference to be asked to consider, to say nothing of the coercion of Great Britain, which any settlement agreeable to the advocates of the plan would involve? He could not help feeling that their method of settlement, though appealing to the imagination and stirring the pride of many Irishmen, would provoke more violent opposition than any that had yet been proposed. Let them turn then to the convention, and see whether that bird in the hand did not offer a better solution than this doubtful bird in a distant bush.

It might be admitted at once that the convention was not ideally representative. There were several objections to holding a popular election just then. The Parliamentary register was out of date, and the country was in a considerable state of unrest. Fighting over the elections might have a fatal effect upon the convention. There was a strongly felt objection to having an election while a large number of Irishmen were fighting abroad. He fully realized that the Sinn Feiners had a grievance in the large representation of local government bodies elected before they had gained their numerical strength. Theirs was not the only grievance. The Nationalists in the six Ulster counties claiming exclusion were also unrepresented, and other bodies made similar complaints. To all these, he said, I would ask: Does the basis of representation very much matter? Surely the equal balance of parties is far less important than a comprehensive representation of Irish interests, and this is more easily reached by nomination than by election. As the convention, which, as many have pointed out, would be more properly called a conference, is constituted, every considerable section of Irishmen should find in it some competent advocate of its views. One essential point is that, if the convention agrees upon a scheme which does not clearly meet with popular favor, it will unquestionably be submitted by referendum or otherwise for popular approval. Lastly, to consider the constructive work the convention has to do. While every delegate will be competent to criticize its report, those who will have the specially necessary knowledge for drafting a bill will be exceedingly few. One Alexander Hamilton would do the whole job. No one who knows the way such work has to be done would be surprised either by a good report from a bad convention or a bad report from a good convention. The conclusion, then, that I reach is that, in times of great difficulty, the Government have made an honest attempt to enable us to settle the political question for ourselves. They have striven to bring together a body of Irishmen sufficiently representing the main currents of Irish opinion to bespeak favorable consideration for decisions as to which they are unanimous, and to make a strong case for those at which they arrive by a substantial majority.

The English of the war, Sir Horace continued, was wholly unlike any England that had ever been—unlike as was the Lloyd George Government

from any of its predecessors. It was dominated by labor. Sir Horace was convinced that the British democracy wanted to do justly by Ireland for its own sake, for Ireland's sake, and out of regard to the opinions of its allies, especially America and Russia. What concerned them was that the convention would meet, and they wished it godspeed. The best service that that meeting could do to appeal to those Irishmen who had determined to remain aloof to reconsider their decision. And, he continued, may we not appeal to those Unionists who have earned our respect by agreeing to meet us, to help the cause of peace and good will in Ireland "by listening with an open mind to any fresh argument which may be offered to them" on this first opportunity for a free and unfettered interchange of views upon the Irish question?

Sir Horace Plunkett then made an eloquent appeal to those who had refused their cooperation, beginning with Mr. William O'Brien. No man, he said, had more consistently stood for the coming together of Irishmen to try and compose their differences. The speaker had looked to him to tell them to make the best of a bad convention. He could well believe in the "poignant personal sorrow" with which he had made his great refusal, and he hoped that he would see in that meeting a direct appeal to him to reconsider his decision. He would thus render the greatest service of a life devoted to Ireland. The objection of the Sinn Feiners was in a sense more regrettable because they were more numerous. In some respects theirs was the most interesting political party in Irish history. Its strength lay in its idealism, the concentration of all Irish thought and action upon exclusively Irish service. It seemed to him that the one condition precedent to the realization of any of its aims was to find its place in the national life. This could only be done by meeting face to face, under conditions favorable to frank discussion, every section of the community to which, in common with every other political party, it aspired to commend its policy. He thought that the Sinn Feiners would see the one gleam of hope which had in modern times brightened the political prospect in Ireland in the recognition by England that the settlement of the Irish question must come from Ireland—from themselves alone. They of all Irishmen, should not lightly reject a convention which, whatever its defects, had at least the merit of being Irish. He also regretted more than he could in a situation of convention the voice of those who toiled and suffered must be heard. Three capable and authorized spokesmen would do as well as a hundred.

His last appeal he addressed to the Ulster Unionists. There was not, he said, a thinking Irishman who did not admit their claim to certain solid achievements and did not regard their qualities as absolutely indispensable to any prosperous and progressive Ireland in the future. The worst of all Irish misunderstandings was the contention among these Ulstermen that they of the South and West bore them no good will, and that they so little understood their industrial and commercial activities that, even with the best intentions in the world, they would inevitably embark upon schemes of legislation and practise methods of administration fatal to their interests. Ulster Unionists would be astonished at the reception they would get in the convention. There they would find an honest and unanimous desire not to coerce, but to win them. All the alternative schemes for the future government of Ireland would be discussed in turn, and discussed in their severely practical, as well as in their sentimental, aspect. Ulster was greatly mistaken, partition in the last analysis might prove to be administratively and financially as distasteful to the North-East as it was for other reasons to the rest of Ireland. And in the course of these practical discussions he confidently believed that a better understanding of the South by the North would inevitably result. It would be seen that their hearts and minds were shown at their worst in a public life dominated by the grievance of its unsettled question. Other men and other methods would prevail in a self-governing Ireland if only Ulster would play its part, or would even give it the benefit of the doubt.

LUMBERMEN OPPOSE INCREASED LOADS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a recent sitting of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners a complaint was made by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and others against the increased minimum weights for lumber on railways. The railway officials pointed out that if all Canadian shippers loading lumber would fill their cars to capacity, carrying 45,000 pounds per car, instead of 34,000, as at present, it would release thousands of cars for other purposes and would be for the interest of every one in Canada, if it were done.

The lumber interests expressed themselves as not being in favor of any increase. They contended that it would be almost impossible to fill the cars to capacity owing to the space between the piles at each end of the car. The lumber could not be loaded without leaving several feet of space in the middle of the car.

HARDWOOD ORDERED TO MAKE AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Hardwood lumber men of this State have received many orders from the Government for lumber suitable for aeroplane construction. Ash wood is the favorite material for aeroplane frames, and the eastern factories are buying up all of the available supply at two and three times the normal prices.

PROGRESS MADE BY BOY SCOUTS

Movement Which Has Gained Worldwide Recognition Is the Subject of a Special Interview With General Baden-Powell

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is, perhaps, typical of the efficiency and the simplicity of the Boy Scout movement that the date on which General Baden-Powell courteously consented to grant a special interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor should be the very day on which the headquarters staff was transferring itself from its offices at 116 Victoria Street to the handsome new house at 25 Buckingham Palace Road, which has been specially built to accommodate it. I had the opportunity, during the few moments I was kept waiting, of noting that the whole removal was being done by the Chief Scout himself, his private secretary, one girl clerk, and one patrol of Boy Scouts under the command of a patrol leader aged 15. No case or piece of furniture presented any difficulty to the expert handling of the patrol, whilst the Chief Scout himself, clad in a suit of gray flannels, seemed to the writer to be the youngest and most energetic of the lot.

Leut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K. C. B., gave him, for this time, his full military rank and but only of his many honors—has played many parts in his busy life: a soldier with 41 years of fine military record, a big game hunter, a painter, a sculptor, an amateur actor of considerable merit, and a prolific author, his name and his features are familiar from one end of Great Britain to the other. But by far his greatest and most enduring achievement is the conception, evolution and leadership of the Boy Scout movement, to which he has now devoted his entire life, and the title he prizes most in it is that of Chief Scout. Rarely, if ever, has any movement achieved such instantaneous success, and, conceived but a very few years since, there is today no civilized nation which does not possess, in some form or other, its Boy Scout organization.

It should be said at the outset that the main object of the Boy Scout movement is to create a good citizen out of the raw material of an irresponsible boy by education of the individual rather than by the more usual collective instruction of the mass. This ideal, dating back to the day of Socrates and Plato, maybe earlier still, has been promulgated by precept and example for many centuries, but today we have, in the admirably concise Scout Law, with its 10 rules and three promises, the whole genesis of good citizenship in tabulated form.

THE SCOUTS' PROMISE

To do my duty to God and the King. To help other people at all times. To obey the Scout Law.

THE SCOUT LAW

I—A Scout's honor is to be trusted. II—A Scout is loyal to the King and his officers, and to his parents, his country and his employers, or employers.

III—A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.

IV—A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.

V—A Scout is courteous.

VI—A Scout is a friend to animals.

VII—A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader or Scoutmaster, without question.

VIII—A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

IX—A Scout is thrifty.

X—A Scout is clean in thought, word, and deed.

In the organization of the vast army of Boy Scouts, care has been taken, the Chief Scout pointed out, to decentralize authority as much as possible, so that, subject always to the Scout Law, each district or county commissioner should autonomously manage the affairs of the organization within its own district. These in their turn have under them the various local associations, whilst matters affecting discipline, welfare and training of the scouts in the troops are in the hands of a court of honor of patrol leaders. These patrol leaders, who have six or eight scouts under them, have been specially selected by the scoutmaster in command of the troop, and it is significant of the value of early training that today, when virtually all the scoutmasters are serving with the colors, the patrol leaders, who are rarely more than 15 years of age, have succeeded in "carrying on" the multiple duties of the movement without any loss of efficiency whatsoever.

For those that have no special knowledge of the Boy Scout organization it may be interesting to record here the picturesque formation of the various patrols, as explained by the Chief Scout. Each troop, under the command of a scoutmaster, is formed of from two to six patrols, each with its own patrol leader. Each patrol adopts, as its emblem, and takes as its model, some well-known animal; tiger, wolf, hawk, cat, owl, fox, otter, woodpecker—these are but a few names chosen at random—and the newly joined scout is entitled to select his own patrol. Having done so, his first duty is to learn to imitate accurately the animal's call, thus enabling him to communicate at all times (especially in the dark) with his patrol; to draw correctly the head of the animal (which must at all times be added to his signature, together with his own number in the patrol) and lastly to study the habits of the animal which the patrol has adopted as its model. These accomplishments, together with a complete knowledge of the various scout signs,

enable him to pass from the chrysalis stage of "tenderfoot" to the rank of a full fledged scout, with its corresponding badge, hat, and staff.

It is typical of the admirable spirit of the movement that each boy is supposed, by this time, by whatever means in his power to have earned the small cost (roughly 15s.) of his outfit. Should he not have succeeded in doing so, his hat and his staff are provided out of the troop funds, and the scoutmaster will be at special pains to put the lad in the way of earning the few shillings required to reimburse his troop's outlay.

It should be noted also, the Chief Scout added, that the duties of a Boy Scout are never allowed to interfere either with his schooling or his home duties: although at all hours of the day and night he is a Boy Scout, it is only his leisure moments that he devotes to the scout life. Not the least of his obligations is the performing of at least one good act, however small, every day, and the second knot in every Boy Scout's tie, is an ever-present reminder of his duty to his fellow-creatures. Other rules there are in Boy Scout life which may be of inestimable value; it is, for example, a point of honor that a scout should never use more than one match when lighting a fire, that he should know at all times the direction in which the wind is blowing, and that wherever he is should be able to tell the points of the compass by means of a watch, the latter, indeed, being one of the tests prior to his initiation.

No less picturesque than the emblems of the various patrols are the proficiency badges, sewn on the right arm by those who, after a somewhat severe examination, become entitled to wear them. Of these there are 53 varieties, the badge in every case representing, in its design, the particular qualifications of its wearer. Thus it was that whilst explaining these matters to me, the Chief Scout called in the patrol leader on duty and proceeded to read the boy off like a book. I was curious enough to note the somewhat diverse badges earned by the scout in question, and I find that he was a bee-farmer, a carpenter, a cyclist, and a laundry-man.

It is beyond the scope of this article to go into the various other branches of the original Boy Scout movement. The Sea Scouts, whose services are especially valuable today, deserve an article to themselves: the Wolf-Cubs or embryo scouts (8-11 years of age), and the Girl Guides under the aegis of Lady Baden-Powell, will all appeal to parents, and General Baden-Powell is at the present time devoting all his attention to the two latter branches.

It is evident that today, which may be looked upon as the dawn of woman's era, any question affecting the early training of girls along the lines of esprit de corps, fair play, and proficiency in pursuits hitherto regarded as solely within boys' province, must be of the greatest interest to all, and parents of girls will welcome the appearance of a book on which the Chief Scout is at present engaged, which will deal exclusively with these subjects.

Lycurgus said that the wealth of a state lay not so much in money, as in men who were sound in body and mind, with a body fit for toil and endurance, and with a mind well-disciplined and seeing things in their proper proportions.

As I left the office of the Chief Scout to whose initiative and organization genius the splendid Boy Scout movement is directly due, I felt that here indeed was a life work worthy of a great soldier, and one which shall endure long after international strife and the warring of nations shall have ceased to exist.

FARM ADVISERS TO HELP WAR BOARD

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The "war board," the official body empowered by the Legislature to administer the \$2,000,000 preparedness fund appropriated by the Legislature, has decided to place eight of the Department of Agriculture's farm advisers in the field. The House and Senate Conference Committee cut the appropriation for the farm advisers from the appropriation bill, just at a time when their services were most needed, says the North American.

The farm advisers will cooperate with the National Government and the State Department of Agriculture in the work of giving the farmers at once practical and specific assistance. The object of the war board is not only to help the farmers this year, but to assist in organizing the agricultural situation for next year.

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PROGRESS MADE BY PUNJAB SATISFACTORY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Addressing the Punjab Legislative Council at the close of the debate on the Provincial budget, which always winds up the discussions of the session, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, expressed himself as abundantly satisfied with the progress of the Province during the past year. He made special reference to the political situation, and defended himself against the accusations which had been leveled against him in connection with the ordering of Home Rule propagandists to remain outside the Province. His Honor defined his reasons for the action then taken as follows:

I took that action not because I desire to stifle or repress any reasonable political discussion, but because I was and am convinced that an agitation for home rule in this Province on the lines advocated by the leaders of the movement, and as it would be interpreted by those to whom it would be addressed, would stir up the dying embers of revolutionary fires, which we have almost succeeded in extinguishing, and set part of the Province in a blaze once more.

At the same time Sir Michael O'Dwyer took his council into his confidence as to the situation which the Punjab Government had been called upon to meet during the past three years. Since the beginning of the war, he said, some 8000 natives of the Punjab had returned to India. Strenuous attempts had been made by the Indian revolutionists in Canada, the United States and the Straits Settlements to corrupt the whole of these men, but according to Sir M. O'Dwyer, these attempts had proved completely ineffective in the case of 6000 of them. These had accordingly dispersed quietly to their homes, and no further notice had been taken of them. Of the remaining 2000, some 1600 had been dealt with under the Defense of India Act, and interned in their own houses or villages at the instance of the local Sikh committee. These were now gradually settling down, and the restrictions imposed upon them were steadily being relaxed.

Defining his attitude toward home rule for India more clearly, Sir Michael observed that an increasing measure of self-government as education spread and the causes of disaffection disappeared, was a very different thing from a sudden upheaval, revolutionary in character and subversive of order. He contrasted with the policy of the British Government in India, the action of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland, and said that for many years to come practical problems such as the administration was facing in the Punjab would prove a more prudent route to self-government than the chimera of home rule. It need hardly be added that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is an Irishman, and is conversant with every phase of the Irish question.

AWARD TO FRENCH SHIPMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Paul Bonifacio, master of the French steamship Venezia of Marseilles in recognition of his services in rescuing some of the crews and passengers of two British steamships in March last.

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Interview With M. Herve Throws Light on Differences That Have Arisen—No Material Effect on Progress of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is beginning to be realized that the split in the French Socialist Party is a very formidable one and since they were all solidly united at the beginning of the war it is recognized that some deep-seated influence must have been at work to bring about the present difference on vital points.

With a view to ascertaining the nature of these differences and their probable effect on the war, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with M. Gustave Herve, who has been one of the most prominent members of the French Socialist Party. M. Herve was asked whether the progress of the war would be likely to be affected by the present condition of the Socialist Party. To this he replied it would affect the conduct and conclusion of the war about as much as a drop of water affects the ocean.

French socialism, he added, must first of all free itself "from false principles." The theories of Karl Marx were too limited and had too great a tendency to create class hatred to be in accord with French ideas. The true French idea was that which had been restated by President Wilson, viz.: the idea of a Society of Nations. The latter was distinct from the International idea, which was the outcome of Marxism and meant a union of the proletariat of the world for the purpose of directing and dominating the other classes. This was the fatal mistake which had been at the bottom of the split, and this represented the breaking up of false ideas.

M. Herve explained the present position of the party in France by saying that if one eliminated sundry details and secondary questions, the situation might be summarized as follows. After the war of 1870 when France found herself crushed she was obliged to submit to German socialism, in other words to the views of Karl Marx. Finally she became somewhat reconciled to them herself and sought to find therein the basis of an international agreement. Even Jaures, who was never at heart a Marxist, in the end accepted the program. By following this which was, of course, a gradual process, the French Socialists became, as it were, weaned from their own idea and nourished upon the German idea. Finally they became altogether dominated by their German comrades whose program they had more or less willingly accepted. Even the bitter pill of Alsace and Lorraine was swallowed whole, wrapped up in Marxist ideas.

On the outbreak of the war the French Socialists found themselves once more, and considerably enlightened as to the real value of the "principles of Marxism," went as a solid body to the front to defend their liberties. By the end of the first year, the losses and heavy burdens that the war had imposed on the French had undoubtedly caused considerable lassitude. This was wrongly interpreted by some of the Socialists to imply that peace was desired. Military mistakes and administrative incompetence aggravated considerably this condition, and the first step in the Socialist rupture was taken. Without any authority or mandate from the party three members of the French Socialists went to the Zimmerwald conference and stripped of its formal phraseology the official report of the conference depicted France as being altogether weary of the war and ready for peace, and the Socialists as ready to be friends again with their German comrades. The aim of the conference was, said M. Herve, to establish a peace through the International, which would give such class compensations as would satisfy the working classes for their losses through the war. Shortly after this period this attitude was entirely repudiated by the French Socialist Party, but more recently there had sprung into existence a breach of a much more formidable character. A party called the Minority Party and which represented a substantial party of the French Socialists had been created. Although these did not hold the same opinions as the Zimmerwaldians they had tendencies in that direction and, in short, were in support of the idea of attending a conference to discuss peace questions with the German Socialists. Strange to say the Minority was led by a grandson of Karl Marx himself, who, though of French parentage, would seem to retain something still of the Marx ideas.

On being asked what was the exact position of the present majority, M. Herve said that although they were opposed to the ideas of the Minority and the Zimmerwaldians, they were, nevertheless, inclined to make concessions with a view to establishing unity. This he felt, however, was an impossible idea, since their ideas were so entirely distinct as to make assimilation out of the question. M. Herve's personal view was that the German policy was a criminal policy, with which no negotiation was possible and to which no concession could be made. German Socialism simply meant the agony of the German and other workers of the world against the other classes. In a word, it was merely war on another plane. He himself had withdrawn from a prominent position in the French Socialist Party, since the International plan was not in accord with the true French idea. He stood for the idea of unity of nations, and not merely for that of unity of class.



Potato growing near Buckingham Palace

© Sport & General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Potatoes have been planted broadcast over the land. There is no countryside without its potato field, and no town without its potato patch. London is no exception. There is a potato patch in the close vicinity of Buckingham Palace, and it gives fair promise of a good crop.

SWEDISH SOCIALIST ON SUBMARINE ACTS

Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Writing on the subject of the recent sinkings of Swedish steamers by the German submarines, the Socialist leader Mr. Branting, says: "What can we do about these murders of our sailors, this senseless destruction and irreparable loss of cargoes of wheat and flour? Of course even these brutal acts must not make us abandon neutrality, although we are now better able to understand what the Norwegians have felt and are feeling, and why the question of arming ships for defense against the pirate has been raised in the past and may again become vital. On the other hand our people can hardly understand a government which for the fiftieth time is satisfied with making a platonic protest to Berlin." He states that the Riksdag will sit in secret session when these events will be discussed. "It would surprise us," he continues, "if it were not clearly demonstrated that there is an overwhelming feeling in Sweden that we must, without delay, stop all the remaining export of food from Sweden to Germany. It is too much to expect that a country whose conduct of the war willfully exposes our people to hunger should still be allowed to obtain contributions, however small, for the sustenance of her own population. There is also every reason why the question of our export of ore to Germany should be closely reexamined."

"But this is not merely a Swedish-German affair. The crimes committed by order of the German Government against our Swedish steamers and their crews on the open sea on their way home to their own neutral country—food which is absolutely essential is the expression of a spirit which is irreconcilable not only with Swedish and ordinary general interests, but with the development of the whole of humanity toward a higher civilization. Not until that spirit is definitely defeated will humanity be free from the consequent threat of a relapse into barbarism which is doubly dangerous from the fact that it has at its disposal all the resources of the highest technical culture. To conquer that spirit is the giant task of the world war. The allied democracies are fighting it arms in hand. We neutrals must be equally answering in our condemnation of this spirit of brutality and militarism."

NORWEGIAN WORKERS' PROTEST

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—On May 24, thousands of workmen held a demonstration before the Storting to protest against the mismanagement of the victualing department. They demanded the resignation of the minister in charge and that energetic measures be adopted for providing fuel at reasonable prices. The demonstration was quite spontaneous and had not been sanctioned by the workmen's leaders. Three workmen headed the demonstration and were received by one of the presidents of the Storting. Ultimately, a resolution was adopted demanding the prohibition of all food exports, the requisition of tonnage for the necessary imports, and the prohibition of the use of German steamers in the Norwegian coastal trade because they carry food out of the country. The big demonstration dissolved peacefully having received a promise that their demands would be carefully considered.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Arguments for and Against Method of Electing British Parliamentary Candidates Offered in Debate at Westminster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—The question of proportional representation was, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, threshed out in the House of Commons lately, during debates on the Representation of the People Bill. The occasion was the consideration of the instructions appended to the warrants appointing commissioners to determine, for the purpose of the bill, the number of members to be assigned to the several counties and boroughs in England and Wales and Scotland respectively, and the boundaries of such counties and boroughs and divisions. The result of the debate was the defeat of proportional representation by 149 votes to 141. This does not end the matter as it can again be debated on the actual clause of the bill which embodies this method of electing parliamentary candidates.

The debate cut clear across ordinary parliamentary lines. Liberals, Labor men and Conservatives being strongly represented in both lobbies. The front benches were divided. Mr. Hayes Fisher, M. Duke, Sir F. Cawley, Mr. John Hodge and Walter Long being found in the lobby against and William Brace, Sir F. E. Smith and Stephen Walsh being found in the lobby for proportional representation. The whole subject was threshed out very cleverly by the speakers. Sir F. E. Smith, Leslie Scott, Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. J. M. Robertson, speaking strongly in favor of proportional representation while Sir Francis Lowe, Sir S. Roberts, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Hayes Fisher and Mr. Pollock were equally strong against.

Sir F. E. Smith, who said he had sympathized with the movement for proportional representation for many years, maintained the practical experiments which had been carried on under this system showed that it was neither impracticable nor unintelligible. No one in criticizing the proposals contained in proportional representation had ever been bold enough to insist that it would not furnish a more exact numerical proportion of the views of the constituency than was ascertainable under any alternative system in any ordinary constituency. Sir F. E. Smith is a member for Liverpool which has a very large minority of Liberals, but where, nevertheless, the representation is always and has always been even during Liberal landslide like 1906 in the hands of the Unionists. It was human nature he maintained that the Unionist Party machine in places like Liverpool should be against proportional representation which might give two or three seats to the opposite party.

Continuing, Sir Frederick dwelt on the value of the Speaker's Commission and its unanimous representation, which meant that they would be able to approach the work of reconstruction with great obstacles removed from controversy. He recalled the fact that on the single question of women's suffrage the committee had only reached a decision by a majority, but declared that, in view of this most remarkable political phenomenon produced by the war, that agreement had been reached over such a range of topics, he decided he would abandon his objection to the granting of the vote for women, in return for the acceptance by the House of Commons of these proposals as a whole, and one of the things which reconciled him to this decision was this question of proportional representation. The commission had been unanimous as to proportional representation, and if they assailed this particular decision they could assail any other. He warned the

House of Commons finally that if they adopted the course of suppressing what was unanimously agreed upon by the commission, they were striking a deep blow at the whole substructure of this concord.

Opposition to proportional representation was voiced from the Government bench by Mr. Hayes Fisher, who pointed out first of all that the Government had specifically left every one free to vote as he pleased on proportional representation and woman's suffrage, and he claimed this opportunity as one who was root and branch opposed to proportional representation. After maintaining that it would mean an enormous number of spoiled papers until people became educated up to the system, during which time, however, they would be practically disfranchised, Mr. Hayes Fisher based many objections to the system from the point of view of its complication. The proposal of the Speaker's conference was that London should go back to the pre-1885 position, namely, to the system of huge, unwieldy constituencies with nothing but purely artificial boundaries. They would thus, he maintained, by ending the single member system, strike a fatal blow at the whole of the corporate life of London. Years ago they were told that in London they had no local patriotism, and their reply was that they had no chance of securing that local patriotism so long as they were kept to the huge, unwieldy constituencies, miles upon miles in length and breadth, in which no one could work properly and in which there could be no local enthusiasm. They then claimed that when their parliamentary area was made coextensive with the local Government area and when they had general municipal equipment with a mayor, corporation, or council that was given to other cities they would give them this local patriotism. It had been exhilarating to him, as a London member, to see this great enthusiasm growing. The scheme of proportional representation as applied to London, carving it up again into some 10 gigantic constituencies, was going to smash up the idea of the local government area and the parliamentary area being the same.

On all such questions as franchise, redistribution and women's suffrage members' views were well known to their constituents, but had a single London constituency ever been addressed at any time on the subject of proportional representation, and had this scheme put before it? The entire opposition of London members to this system was a powerful reason, Mr. Hayes Fisher argued, for not applying it to London.

Continuing he admitted that by applying proportional representation all over the country they might get a fairer system of representation according to the votes and therefore in favor of the minorities. But he expressed his approval of Sir George Reid's arguments that they were going to admit many millions of new electors to the franchise and these should have the first chance of voting in the simple old way by placing a cross against the name and then, after a little thought and education, they came to the conclusion that proportional representation would be a better system to adopt, let them adopt it. Finally Mr. Hayes Fisher declared that in his view proportional representation would drive all decent people out of parliamentary life, for he could not imagine anyone who had enjoyed the single gladiator's feat in his own constituency and the triumph of representing that constituency, standing on his own, going into a new sort of contest on a ticket system. He drew a lurid picture of five Unionists, five Liberals and five Labor candidates, at least, standing for a five-seat constituency and of each group of five trying to read a joint election address, or perhaps issuing 15 separate election addresses. This system, he declared, would lose that close touch with their constituents which was one of the best things in parliamentary life, for a member could not retain it if he was one out of five for a constituency of which he could not possibly know anything.

WAR OBJECTORS DESIRE TO HELP

Antiwar Citizens in League for Democratic Control Ask Assignment to Reconstruction Work as a Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conscientious objectors to military service in many instances are promoting a plan by which they seek to be assigned to reconstruction work. It is said that there are at least 25,000 of these who claim that their objection to military service is sincerely founded on conscientious reasons, and not upon fear, who have registered with various organizations formed to crystallize their opposition. One of these organizations is called the League for Democratic Control, and several members of this league have sent to President Wilson a letter which reads in part:

"Under provision of the conscription act, exemption from military service is offered to conscientious objectors who belong to religious bodies whose tenets include objection to war. This makes no provision for conscientious objectors against war, believed to number many thousands, who are not members of these sects.

"We urge upon you that these conscientious objectors be dealt with fairly and liberally. These men are men of ideals. They are the farthest removed from slackers and cowards. They have proved their independence and courage by their ability to resist social pressure and conformity.

"They desire to serve our country. They are willing to undergo any sacrifices and to perform the most difficult service, so long as their conscience is not conscripted. They are eager to be utilized by the Government wherever and however they can help to reestablish the world upon a better basis.

"Because of this attitude on the part of these men, we urge upon your attention the project of an international reconstruction corps, such as has recently been discussed by certain prominent persons in this country. This corps would be made up from those who had satisfied the exemption boards as to the sincerity of their conscience against war.

"They would take up their work under the civil authorities of the Government or some other agency in some of the devastated parts of Europe, and would serve for the period of the war and for one year or more thereafter—this additional term of service being suggested as to some degree a deterrent to those who might seek to avail themselves of this form of service from an unworthy motive.

"The alternative to such a plan would apparently be imprisonment or internment for men whose one desire is to serve and not to kill their fellow-men. To attempt to penalize such men, to crush their ideals, to break their will, is a thing against which liberty-loving Americans will surely revolt, and which would, without doubt, be wholly abhorrent to yourself."

An international reconstruction corps is in process of organization, according to L. S. Gannett of this city. It is planned to form an advisory committee of men of standing who are in sympathy with its purpose and an executive committee of men willing to serve in it or help actively in its organization. Mr. Gannett says the corps is for men of conscriptable age unwilling to take life but unafraid of hard work or danger in the service of their country and mankind, and it would provide an opportunity for service for men who cannot conscientiously do military or naval service, but are not cowards, slackers or loafers.

Let me help you plan for such an outing and give you all the information needed: In fact, make all arrangements for the complete trip. Alex. Stock, New England Pass. Agt., C. & E. R. Co., 264 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 387.

rent to those who might seek to avail themselves of this form of service from an unworthy motive.

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CONSCRIPTION OF INCOMES URGED BY SOCIALISTS

Payment of \$100 a Month to Each Drafted Man Is Advocated in New York Petitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conscription of all incomes above \$3000 a year to pay a minimum sum of \$100 a month to each citizen conscripted for service in the United States, is advocated by Socialists, who have begun to circulate petitions to that effect. They estimate that this plan would yield \$1,199,788,864. This is the known amount of income for 1914 over \$3000 upon which the Government collected 2 per cent. Advocates of the plan point out that it has been stated in Congress that the amount of income subject to this tax was really much larger, many receivers of large incomes dodging the just amount of their tax. The advocates also state that the amount of income tax received for the fiscal year ending June 30, was much greater than the amount received in 1916, owing to war profits.

The leading promoters of this plan are opposed to conscription and are agitating for its repeal. They believe that the great hardships to be suffered by the conscripts can at least be mitigated by Congress taking immediate action to increase the amount to be paid to them. The justice of paying the men at least \$100 a month while jeopardizing their lives is held to be particularly patent in the light of the fact that an income much larger is left in the possession of those citizens more fortunate. And it is claimed that conscription of incomes above \$3000 will only compel the fortunate ones to give up some superfluities when actual, personal sacrifice is necessary.

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS FLYERS SET RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Flying records made public by officials at the Army Signal Corps Aviation School at North Island show that student aviators at the school flew a greater distance during the month of June than all the aviators at the island did during the entire year of 1915. Military airmen, during the first six months of the year, made 9547 flights, for a total time aloft of 5103 hours, covering 405,000 miles.

VETERAN OFFICER REASSIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, who was retired a few months ago from the regular Army, but who, upon the declaration of war asked to be taken back into service, has been given his former command in the Philippines. Although he preferred more active service in France, he has accepted the post assigned to him.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Of the three sites recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood as available for establishing National Guard training camps in the South, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been selected. The work of constructing the camps will begin at once.

TROPICAL YAM FOOD PRODUCER

Immense Yields Found Possible in Cultivation of Tuber That Grows Well on the Isthmus of Panama Lands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—Increased activity in the direction of increasing local food supplies has brought out some interesting facts about what is probably the most abundant food produced per unit of area of any plant known. This is the tropical yam.

A yield of 60,000 pounds per acre is well within the possibilities of this remarkable tuber. Comparing these figures with those for the banana, the most prolific of all extra-terrestrial food plants, one finds that the banana may produce as high as 20,000 pounds per acre, while the greatest known yield of corn was about 15,000 pounds.

The yam is a big tuber, somewhat like a sweet potato. Individual yams may sometimes weigh as much as 30 pounds, while few fall below five pounds. About 15 pounds per hill is a good average yield on favorable soil. Three thousand hills may be planted to the acre.

The Panama Railway's commissary plantations are planting more than 100,000 hills of yams on the Canal Zone lands. The method of propagation is to cut off a small portion of the yam, with the outer covering on—about 15 cubic inches—and plant this in the center of a "hill" which has been made by digging out the earth to a depth of 18 inches and then refilling the cavity and raising the earth to a small mound 18 inches above the ground. These hills are about a yard square, and 3000 and 4000 per acre, according to the soil.

The yam produces a long, climbing vine, which is usually supported on stakes, though it may run on banana stalks, if planted between the latter. The present retail price of yams is about 5 cents a pound, so it appears that a gross return of \$3000 per acre is a possibility. A thousand dollars to the acre is a safe estimate at present prices.

Of course the labor involved in growing and marketing yams is considerable but this work nevertheless is extremely profitable at the prevailing prices. The vegetable is quite commonly eaten by canal employees, and is more valuable for food than the white (or "Irish") potato. The yam belongs to the family of the dioscorea, these being three species planted in Central America—the alata, white, sativa, or black and the triphylla, or Indian. The white yam is the commonest. As a source of starch the yam is of great potential value, though yuca or cassava is a strong rival in that field. Cassava is only slightly less productive than the yam.

AUTOMOBILE WAYSIDE MARKETS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Automobile wayside markets have been proposed in a communication to the Florida Times-Union by a prominent man of the citrus industry here, who claims they would benefit the small farmer who cannot ship in carload lots and must depend upon local markets for the sale of his products. The plan is that farmers shall pool together their products at one place and advertise the day of the sale, at which time automobile customers from the cities and towns near at hand may come and buy.

The advertisements of the market days are to show also what goods will be on hand for delivery.

GUARD CAMP SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Of the three sites recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood as available for establishing National Guard training camps in the South, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been selected. The work of constructing the camps will begin at once.

If Paderewski Bought a Piano

at any of our stores, he would get exactly the same value for his money that you would get, or that a child would get if a child bought for you.

Forty-three years ago, we established the "one-price" system in our business. We fix the lowest price we can—and that price is the same to everybody.

It is well to remember this when you buy your piano, for pianos, with rugs, jewelry, pictures and real estate comprise almost the only things sold nowadays in which this one-price policy is not universal.

Our terms of payment are also the same to all—and equally easy to everybody.

Seven stores on the Pacific Coast.

PIANOS PLAYERS MUSIC The Wiley B. Allen Co. VICTOR RECORDS MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS MORRISON STREET AT BROADWAY, PORTLAND, ORE.

San Francisco Sacramento Oakland San Diego San Jose Los Angeles

CATALAN PLAN FAILS IN SPAIN

Regionalists Disappointed With Limited Support Offered Them—Affairs Fall Into Still Greater Confusion

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The more demonstrative part of the Catalan movement is suspended for the time being. The Regionalists were disappointed with the limited support offered to them outside of Catalonia and there have been signs that the movement is not assisted by the highly ostensible association of Señor Camby, Regionalist leader, with Señor Leroux, Republican chief, since the aims and objects of the Regionalists and Republicanism are by no means identical, although each is opposed to the existing régime.

The Regional League severely criticizes Señor Camby for what is regarded as a serious mistake in tactics, while on the other hand, Señor Leroux also is condemned by syndicalists and independent revolutionaries for allying himself with the opponents of an advanced cause. Thus, in yet another place, new political dissensions arise and affairs in Spain fall into even greater confusion.

Seeing resistance to be useless, the handful of Regionalists assembled at Barcelona abandoned their cause at the first protest by the Government representatives. There have been some minor disturbances in Barcelona, but Valencia, where anti-governmental feeling has been running high for some time, attracts increasing attention. Restrictions upon imports by foreign countries, particularly France, are felt here more than elsewhere, and the populace are irritated against the measures taken against them in reference to strikes and other proceedings by the Government and the Ayuntamiento.

A crowd of demonstrators forced their way into the railway station and made an attack upon one of the trains, but were quickly dispersed. Lack of organization is everywhere manifested in every movement against authority and this is a prime factor in the situation.

La Epoca says that the measures adopted by the Cabinet for maintaining the dignity of public authority and respect for the heads of it have the approval of the population of Barcelona.

Señor Dato is now making a new concession to the industrial autonomic aspirations of the Barcelona people and the Premier is also engaged upon a scheme of labor guarantees.

Señor Maura is again active and a letter sent by him to the leader of his party in the Province of Valencia is published in the newspapers in which he makes the bitterest attack upon the Government, saying that it fails absolutely in prestige and in necessary intelligence to hold the country together in the present difficult circumstances.

When asked if he had any comment to make upon this outburst, the Premier said it appeared impossible to him that this letter could be the work of a man like Señor Maura, who had been in power many times and in whose political career there had been occurrences as grave as what is known as the tragic week in Barcelona.

The general councils of the three Basque provinces, Guipuzcoa, Biscay and Alava, at a combined meeting at Victoria, have adopted resolutions in favor of appealing to the Government without prejudice to Spanish unity for a larger measure of autonomy for the general councils, as well as for municipalities and also to instruct the presidents of three councils to call a meeting as soon as possible of representatives of the Basque provinces in order that they may be informed of the resolutions agreed upon and that they may be advised to support the aspirations of the Basque country in parliamentary circles.

The summer holiday season has now set in and the higher social elements are fast deserting the capital. Trains to the north are crowded and seats have to be booked many days in advance. The King and Queen and their children will shortly proceed from La Granja to Santander. The Queen Mother, Maria Christina, has gone to San Sebastian as usual, where she has received a more enthusiastic reception than elsewhere.

Count de Romanones has gone to Oyarzun, near San Sebastian, and will stay there for the remainder of the season.

Friday—The Minister of Interior informs the press that, according to a message from Barcelona, the Catalan members of Parliament eventually endeavored to hold their meeting at the Fine Arts Club in the Hall of Electrical Industries, but the police broke up the meeting. The Governor of Barcelona himself intervened at the meeting. In one case, in the streets, the police had to charge to disperse the crowd.

At Valencia, some groups of people were charged by the police and dispersed. Two gendarmes and four civilians were injured at Barcelona and disturbances were reported still in progress at Valencia. The president of Barcelona municipality has resigned.

The Catalan effort appears, meantime, to have fizzled out and was modified to a very formal process, but the general disquieting effect on the country is considerable.

GERMANS AGAIN RAID ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Sunday)—Many Londoners were awakened this morning by sounds apparently of anti-

aircraft gunfire and concluded that the Germans were again raiding London. Others who had had time to read the morning papers realized that they were probably the first instance of the new method of warning Londoners by the explosion of sound bombs, particulars of which were only issued to the press in time for this morning's papers.

Immediate news was received that a German air squadron was on its way. Some 240 sound bombs were fired from the fire stations throughout London area and were very effective, especially after the relative failure of the Syren and smoke-bomb methods of warning Londoners, which had been experimentally tried and found wanting. The raiders never got near London but the population were given an opportunity of practicing safety measures and all subways and underground stations were quickly crowded by people from the street or from houses in the poorer quarters, which were not calculated to withstand German bombs.

The first warning was given at 8:30 a. m. by the explosions of three sound bombs at intervals of a quarter of a minute. The second warning was given similarly at 8:45. Policemen at the same time cycled through the streets carrying a "take cover" notice. At 9:50, the "all clear" was signaled, and London resumed its normal aspect.

Today's communiqué shows that the raiders did some damage at Felixstowe and Harwich.

Regarding the raid an official statement issued last evening says: "A patrol of the Royal Flying Corps encountered some hostile machines returning to Belgium and brought down one at sea near the coast."

The following official account of the raid was issued earlier in the day: "A squadron of enemy airplanes, from 15 to 21, approached Felixstowe and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morning. Some bombs were dropped, but the heavy fire from the anti-aircraft defense caused the enemy's formation to split up, part returning overseas and part proceeding south, down the Essex coast. The latter party was heavily engaged by gunfire all down the Essex coast and finally proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. The raiders were pursued out to sea and heavily engaged by our airplanes, but the visibility was low and the difficulties of observation were very great.

"The casualties at Felixstowe and Harwich so far are eight killed and 25 injured."

MR CHURCHILL TALKS AT DUNDEE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. DUNDEE, Scotland (Sunday)—Mr. Winston Churchill yesterday addressed his constituents here, his appointment to the Ministry of Munitions necessitating a bye-election. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Provost and Liberals, Unionists and Nationalists were represented on the platform. Mr. Churchill's appointment having provoked much criticism, his speech revolved itself into a reasoned plea that opponents and friends alike should give him not merely immunity from factious criticism and a fair chance but whole-hearted service in his tasks. The speech was ably phrased and met with much approval from the large meeting.

Mr. Churchill reaffirmed the allied determination to carry on the war until its objects had been achieved. The commonwealth of peoples, he declared, should continue to carry forward the crusade in which they were engaged to the point where no autocratic, despotic government remained. "Henceforth," he said, "it must not be true that in any part of the world a government owns the people, but, on the contrary, everywhere the people must control their fortune and their fate. The hateful system of autocratic tyranny must fully cease.

"If this war does not end in victory; if it ends in an inconclusive peace, it will leave Germany stronger and more impervious under the autocratic rule. Then good-by to the hope of a brighter and better future. We should merely enter upon a long period of unrest, suspicion, alarm and disorder. Unless we gain the victory, we have nothing before us but ruin and strife.

"We have only to hold on until the United States throws its whole strength into the struggle to make the victory complete. England is in the center of a mighty league of nations. If we fail, all fail; if we break, all break. Our dangers are great, but our opportunity is incomparable."

GERMAN STAND AS TO CAPTURED SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—In the Reichstag today Dr. Kriege, director of the judicial department of the Foreign Ministry, replied to a question regarding the German merchant ships captured and sunk by British on July 16. He insisted that the vessels were within Dutch territorial waters, remarking, "In view of the Dutch Admiralty declaration, it had been established that four German ships were seized in Dutch territorial waters, while two grounded and one dropped anchor under protection of Dutch patrol ships." From Dr. Kriege's reply it appears that the Dutch Government have been notified that they are expected to "demand and obtain due apology and full satisfaction for this unheard-of violation of Dutch territorial waters," and assurances as to the future. Germany expects immediate restoration of seized ships, with their cargoes and compensation for the ships sunk and for the wounded and families of German sailors who were killed. The Dutch Government, Dr. Kriege was satisfied, were taking steps as desired, and had already sent short note to Britain regarding her "breach of neutrality which constituted distinct affront to all international law."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

adds that at this point the fighting continued with stubbornness. The news from the remaining theaters is unimportant.

Russian Retirement Grave Anxiety Manifested as to Position in Front of Tarnopol

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—The seriousness of the Russian retirement in front of Tarnopol deepens and the uncertainty as to what extent disaffection among Russia's forces on this sector has spread engenders grave anxiety. The depth of the German advance is naturally affecting the lines to the north and south of the newly created sector, so that the Russians in order to protect their flanks must necessarily withdraw in front of Brzezany on the southern part of the salient and the same maneuver must be carried out southward from Brody.

At the present moment it is doubtful whether the Russians will make a stand at Tarnopol and on the Sereth River. The cutting of the railway between Tarnopol and Brzezany must naturally greatly embarrass the Russian lines between the latter place and Halicz. Southward from Halicz and northward from Brody the Russian lines so far appear to be steady, but Russian attempts at diversion on the Riga-Dvinsk front are not as yet bearing much fruit.

An outstanding feature on the western European front is the continued severity of the German assaults on the French front north of the River Aisne. The intensity of the fighting at this point is comparable only with German assaults on the Verdun defenses early in 1916 and the execution of the French artillery on German masses hurled into the assault in the usual German fashion also greatly resembles well-known phases of the Verdun battles. According to the British communiqué, the relative quiet on the British front is only broken by extensive British raids and considerable aerial activity. Berlin reports, however, mention strong artillery activity on the Flanders sector of the front.

Extensive Raids Reported LONDON, England (Monday)—Extensive raiding operations were reported today by Field Marshal Haig. South of Avion, a successful local action last night reached all objectives. Many prisoners were taken, 51 having been brought in when the British commander's report was filed. "The raiders suffered little loss. "South of Havrincourt and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Hottelbeke, we raided the enemy's lines and took additional prisoners," the statement said. "Digouts were bombed southeast of Loos in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde and hostile raiders were repulsed."

The successful raiding operations reported about Avion by Field Marshal Haig were carried out by Canadians. PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Despite the instability of certain regiments Russian forces today succeeded in achieving a signal success over the Austro-German troops in the neighborhood of Krevo in the Vilna sector, according to official statement today.

"We occupied a portion of the enemy position at Tsary Bogusie penetrating to a depth of two miles at one place and taking 1000 prisoners," the statement said. "Our success was jeopardized by instability of certain detachments.

"Between the Sereth, the Strypa and the Zlota Lipa rivers, the enemy forces occupied Nastator, Bielnava, Uvee and Slavintin."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued by the War Office on Sunday reads:

Army group of General Boehm-Ermolli: The counterattack begun on July 19 in eastern Galicia has developed into a great success for the German and allied arms. The principal objective of the Russian Eleventh Army failed. In spite of the bad condition of the roads, our brave troops pressed forward indefatigably in repeated and desperate encounters they everywhere defeated newly brought up Russian forces. In the region west of Tarnopol the Brzezany-Tarnopol Railway has been reached at several points. Near Brzezany the Seventh Russian Army also is beginning to yield to increasing pressure on its flanks. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty are large. At Jezerna rich supplies of munitions and other war stores fell into our hands.

Army groups of General von Woysch: The artillery duel on the Sébarch and Servoch is lively. The north wing in the battle which is beginning is assigned to the army group of General von Eichhorn. Between Krevo and Smorgon the Russians, after strong artillery preparations, attacked yesterday evening with strong forces. Their assaults broke down with heavy losses on the front of the German troops. After an agitated night fresh fighting broke out at that point. Northward as far as Narocz Lake and also between Dryvity Lake and Dvinsk, the increased artillery fighting continued. Many Russian reconnoitering advances were broken down.

Army group of Archduke Joseph: Apart from lively firing in the northern Carpathians and successful minor operations between the Casina and Rustia valleys, there is nothing of importance to report.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There were no important military operations.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged. The German official communication issued on Sunday says:

In Flanders the artillery duel continues. South of Smorgon strong Russian attacks broke down. At a few places where the Russians penetrated our line the fighting continues.

Under the pressure of our attack on the Sereth, the whole Russian front from the Zlota Lipa close up to the Dniester is yielding. Army group of Prince Rupprecht: The enemy forces were less active yesterday than on previous days. There was heavy firing only in some sectors of the Flanders front. Today the firing increased generally. On the Artois front heavy artillery fighting continued from La Bassée Canal as far south as Lens.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames near Braye and Cerny we penetrated French positions with complete success. Westphalian and East Prussian troops made reconnaissances and consolidated their lines. Numerous prisoners were brought in and violent counterattacks were repulsed.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: A reconnoitering engagement at Sundga resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty.

Sunday—The official German announcement of Saturday follows: Army group of Prince Leopold: Our attacking movement in Eastern Galicia has taken its intended course. Behind the hastily retreating Russian forces, of which up to the present only parts have made a stand for rear-guard purposes, our troops in impetuous pursuit have crossed the Zlochoff-Tarnopol road on both sides of Jezerna on a width of 40 kilometers. Wherever the enemy forces made a stand they were defeated in a swift assault, as in previous years, burning villages and great destruction showing the route of the retreating Russians. Further fighting is expected.

North of Brzezany Austro-Hungarian troops after hard fighting recaptured positions they lost on July 1. North of the Dniester Russian attacks broke down before our lines. South of the river the enemy forces were driven out of Babin. At Novica German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the Russian height positions in spite of a stubborn defense.

From the Stoklod to the Baltic the activity of the artillery increased occasionally. It reached special intensity between Krevo and Smorgon and at Dvinsk.

Army group of Archduke Joseph: In the northern part of the wooded Carpathians lively firing continues.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the lower Sereth the Russians and Rumanians are more active than hitherto. An advance on our part at the mouth of the Rimnik resulted in taking 80 Rumanians. Several machine guns were captured.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued by British headquarters in France on Sunday night reads:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed last night east of Le Vergier. On Saturday a thick haze interfered with air activity until evening, when there were many fights. Two German airplanes were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. One German observation balloon was brought down in flames. One of our airplanes is missing.

An earlier statement says: Patrol encounters resulted in our favor last night northwest of St. Quentin and south of Lens. We advanced our lines slightly southeast of Monchy le Freux. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and Armentieres and near the coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

South of the Oise there was rather heavy artillery fighting. We repulsed a surprise attack on one of our small posts at the Faubourg St. Firmin Cemetery, west of La Fère.

On the Aisne front the enemy forces violently bombarded our lines from Epine de Chevregny as far as to the south of Corbeny. The bombardment with guns of large caliber was particularly intense late at night from Hurbise to a point east of Craonne.

At daybreak the Germans made a strong attack on this front with fresh troops. Between Hurbise and the Casemates Plateau a vain assault of the enemy troops, broken up by our fire, failed before they were able to approach our lines.

Our batteries dispersed very large detachments of the enemy forces south of the Ailette and inflicted heavy losses on them. Further east our troops repulsed brilliantly a violent attack on the Casemates and Californie Plateau. The artillery fighting was continued with redoubled intensity in this whole region.

On both banks of the Meuse (Verdun region) the enemy troops became very active during the night. There was lively artillery fighting in the regions of Avocourt and Bezouvaux and in the whole St. Mihiel sector. North of Bezouvaux the Germans attacked at two points.

After a lively engagement, which caused them serious losses, they were driven entirely out of certain positions in which they had gained a footing. On the heights of the Meuse, near Bois-Bouchot and Bois des Chevaliers, two attacks of the enemy troops were defeated. We took prisoners.

In upper Alsace the Germans made an attack east of Seppois. They left prisoners and wounded men in our hands.

The War Office issued the following report of the fighting in France on Sunday night:

The battle has continued with extreme violence in the region of Hurbise and Craonne under a bombardment of unheated intensity. Our observers reported great numbers of German batteries in action.

The Germans directed their efforts chiefly against the Casemates and Californie Plateau, their attacks being without cessation and made with powerful effectives. Our troops resisted with admirable bravery, fighting hand-to-hand and counterattacking with vigor.

The enemy troops, several times driven back from the Casemates Plateau, to which they had clung, suffered enormous losses. On the Californie Plateau the Germans, after repeated checks, succeeded in gaining a footing during the course of the afternoon in our first line, where the fighting continued with stubbornness.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front except in Champagne, on the left bank of the Meuse, where very lively artillery activity was maintained.

Belgian communication: "During the day the enemy troops bombarded various points of our sector. Our artillery was very active, especially in the neighborhood of Steenstraete and Het Sas, where the enemy reaction was rather feeble.

One of our aviators yesterday brought down an enemy airplane near Boesinghe.

Boys of the East, July 21: The enemy troops attempted, without success, a new attack on the Serbian front near Staravina. There was cannonading on both sides on the whole front. Our artillery started a fire in the enemy lines west of Sokal, which continued throughout the day.

British airplanes bombarded an automobile park at Demir-Hissar. In aerial encounters today two enemy airplanes were brought down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued by Russian headquarters on Sunday reads:

Southwest of Dvinsk in the direction of Vilna and Baranovich, an intense artillery duel is proceeding. West of Tarnopol the enemy forces continue to attack in the direction of Tarnopol and toward the south along the Stripa.

Our troops have shown complete disobedience toward their commanders and are continuing their retreat beyond Sereth. Only the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Division resisted in the region of Dolganaka. Our armored cars fired on German cavalry on the Tarnopol road.

Toward the evening of July 18 our troops made a stand on the Sereth on the Salice-Tarnopol-Tyckomnize front. The village of Zagorilla, a suburb of Tarnopol, is in the hands of the enemy troops.

In spite of our superiority in numbers in the regions attacked, our retreat was almost uninterrupted. This is the result of the instability of our troops, disregard for military orders and the propaganda of the Maximalists.

On the river Lomnica, after a bombardment, the enemy forces took the offensive in the regions of the villages of Babine and Stuzianka and forced our troops to evacuate Babino and cross to the right bank of the Lomnica. On the rest of the front there was rifle firing.

The Rumanian and Caucasus fronts are unchanged.

Sunday—Saturday's official announcement follows:

Russo-Galician front: Southwest of Dvinsk the enemy forces are conducting an intense artillery fire. In the direction of Zlochoff the enemy troops, developing their thrust, continued yesterday their offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops on the whole did not show the necessary stability and at some points did not fulfill military commands, and consequently they continued to retire, and towards evening they paused on the line Rynov-Hlitzki-Pokropuvna-Vybudov. On the Byshki-Potutory front the enemy forces at intervals conduct an intense artillery fire against our trenches.

On the River Lomnica, in the region of the village Novica, the enemy troops attacked several times, but were repulsed. Northeast of the village they succeeded in occupying one fortified height. There have been fusillades and scouting reconnaissances on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front: In the region of the confluence of the Rimnik and Sereth rivers, enemy infantry, after artillery preparation, attacked our positions. The enemy forces were driven back by a Rumanian counterattack and the situation restored. There were fusillades on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front: There was no change in the situation.

In the Carpathians, a German airplane was brought down by our fire. The occupants were made prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Monday) The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

On Friday night the enemy forces, reinforced, renewed their attack on our advanced post at the Malga via Pramasso Torrent, but were repulsed completely. Yesterday the fighting for the most part was less intense.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The fighting in Eastern Galicia is developing into a formidable blow against the Russian arms. On Saturday afternoon our allies forced their way forward from Tarnopol to as far as the Sereth bridgehead. Toward night the railway line from Kozowa to Tarnopol was reached at several points.

The Russian masses southeast of Brzezany are yielding. A movement of Kozowa has begun. The town of Tarnopol and numerous villages east of the Sereth are in flames. Much war material was captured in Jezerna. The number of prisoners has not yet been enumerated.

BRITISH PREMIER ON GERMAN AIM

(Continued from page one)

which should not be increased. Their program for 1918 would secure their supply for 1918 even if the losses increased.

Mr. Lloyd George then dealt caustically with Dr. Michaelis' comments on America, declaring that Germany was making the same mistake about America that she made about Britain.

Denying in his concluding passages that Germany was fighting, as was declared, for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, Mr. Lloyd George said the freer and more independent Germany was, the better it would like it. "We could make peace with a free Germany, but a Germany dominated by autocracy we cannot make any terms of peace with," he said. It had now become a struggle between two groups, one a group of democratic freemen and the other a group of nations governed by a military autocracy.

The latter Mr. Lloyd George enumerated as Germany, Austria, Turkey and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Closing his speech with characteristic eloquence, Mr. Lloyd George said in the coming struggles every German should know he was fighting against a confederation of free peoples. Every allied soldier should know he was fighting for international right and world justice, and it was this conviction more than the knowledge of their vast unexhausted resources that would give them all heart to go on fighting to the end, "knowing full well that the future of mankind is our trust, to maintain and defend."

German Comments Dr. Michaelis' Declaration Viewed by Organs of Left

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—What the German press, particularly the organs of the Left, continue to comment with reserve on Dr. Michaelis' declaration of policy, the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, the organ of the Austrian Socialists, declares his demand for security of German frontiers can mean nothing but annexation, and that the painful impression thus created was increased by his treatment of the internal reform question.

He contended, it says, to the Reichstag majority's resolution, because he could not do otherwise, but there was no sign of a real agreement with it, and he did everything to weaken the Reichstag's action.

Considering attempts made against it, the Arbeiter Zeitung considers it was something that the majority parties held to their resolution, but observes much will have to change in Germany before it can be considered regenerate and free. Meanwhile, Herr Geyer, German minority Socialist, has offered an explanation of the recent crisis in a public speech at Leipzig. He says his party's campaign for peace without annexations or indemnities was becoming so popular that the Socialist majority feared a further large defection from their ranks, and, therefore, made their support of new war credits conditional on a clear statement of war aims from von Bethmann-Hollweg. They secured the support of the Center and Radicals, but the compromise resolution they finally agreed upon together was a mere travesty of the Russian peace formula, leaving possible territorial extension by "agreement" and indemnities "without violence," while it omitted all reference to national self-determination. In short, Herr Geyer declares the minority Socialists regard the Reichstag majority resolution as a mere device to secure the official Socialists' assent to war credits, and thus to bind them to the Bourgeois Party and campaign for parliamentarization.

U-Boat War Opposed Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—Hamburg papers arriving in Copenhagen give fuller accounts of the famous debate in the Reichstag than was allowed to be transmitted through the Wolff Agency. Philip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, was particularly strong in his attack on the submarine warfare. Its adoption, he insisted, was simply a triumph of demagoguery, adding that it had been fostered to a large extent by such agencies as Count von Reventlow and the Deutsches Tages Zeitung, whilst a rigid censorship had entirely precluded any possibility of effective opposition being made known through the press.

In a vigorous passage, Herr Scheidemann recalled the famous prophecy of Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, who insisted at the beginning of the most ruthless phase of the submarine warfare that it would bring the war to an end within two months. "Heydebrand," he shouted across the House amidst much laughter, "your submarine watch has run down." Herr Scheidemann concluded by insisting that the illusion of the submarine had been broken and that such a result, to those who really knew the situation, was inevitable from the first.

Friedrich von Payer, speaking for the Radical party, declared that his party would examine the Chancellor's conduct carefully and would support him if possible, but should they differ, the party would certainly embark upon an open, honorable and determined opposition. Herr von Payer hoped, however, that such an opposition would not be necessary.

The most drastic speech of all was that delivered by Herr Haase, the Radical Socialist, who in one of the longest speeches delivered during the debate, attacked both the home and the foreign policy of the government. German papers arriving in Copenhagen dismiss his speech in a paragraph, but the gist of it is given, namely, that he demanded immediate peace negotiations, atonement for wrongs committed, the release of Dr. Liebknecht, and the establishment of a Socialist republic.

Radicals Uphold Government PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—By a vote of 252 to 37, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress today granted "unlimited power" to the Provisional Government to "reestablish the origin and discipline of the Army and to take steps against a counter revolution and anarchy."

WATER RATE PROTESTED COHASSET, Mass.—Increase in the water rate of 25 cents is to be protested before the Gas and Electric Light Commission, according to residents of the town who recently held a public meeting in the Town Hall on the subject. They declare that the company has no good reason to advance the price.

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BATTLE STORY IS EXPLAINED

Secretary Daniels in Letter to Senate Acknowledges That "Attack in Force" by Submarines on Troop Ships Incorrect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has replied to the Tillman resolution asking an explanation of the alleged attack by German submarines upon the troop-ships of the Pershing expedition. Secretary Daniels defends the action in giving out the statement signed by himself and written by the Committee on Public Information, as justified by the sense of exultation over the safe arrival of the last ship. He says, however: "If the terms 'battle' and 'attack in force' are open to criticism the fact still remains that the rejoicing was warranted. If the torpedoes in either of the attacks had sunk American ships the criticism made would not have been without itself with the difference between what might have been called a 'battle' or an 'encounter' or a 'brush'."

Mr. Daniels offers to show the Senate Committee the originals of the official reports from Rear Admiral Gleaves, in command of the destroyer flotilla, with the understanding that they shall not be made public. Mr. Daniels' letter is expected to forestall the resolution introduced by Senator Penrose demanding the originals of the Gleaves report. The letter reads as follows:

"Late in the afternoon of July 3 the welcome news came that the last ships of the convoys and transports carrying the first American soldiers and marines to fight in France had reached their destination in safety, without accident or injury to men or ships. The Navy Department had known for five days prior to their arrival that two attacks had been made, and you can well understand the painful anxiety lest torpedoes should have caused the loss of some of the brave men who were carrying on this hazardous enterprise."

"You may imagine, therefore, the unspeakable relief to me which the news announcing the arrival of the last ship brought. This relief was of course shared by all others in the department who had been apprehensive every minute since June 28, when Admiral Gleaves in a brief cable had reported that submarines had made attacks upon two divisions of the transports."

"As soon as the news was communicated by an officers of the department I hastened to the War Department to apprise the Secretary of War of the fact, for I knew he felt the deepest solicitude, as he, too, was informed of the attacks. It was in a formal manner, I assure you, that he good news was given to Secretary Baker, and we shook hands in exultation over the safety of our sailors and soldiers and the accomplishment of the first stage of giving present military aid to the allies."

"At once a statement was prepared and given out that evening, which I knew would intensify gratify all Americans. The message of Rear Admiral Gleaves, announcing the attacks, of course, had not been given to the public and consequently it had been spared anxiety."

"The statement which I gave to the public conveyed the feeling of all who had been waiting and hoping for the reassuring telegram. It began with these words: 'It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship.'"

"And then followed the account of the dangers which had been encountered."

"These facts were stated not in the very words of the Gleaves cablegram, for it is the immemorial policy of the department in time of war not to employ the language of a message coming in code. Other wise it would be easy for the enemy to learn the cipher. Moreover, the message of the rear admiral contained the names of the ships, which for military reasons are never given out during the war. The language used, as reference to the cablegrams will show, therefore, was not to the identical language of the cablegram, but contained the material facts of the safe arrival of the transports and convoys, the deliverance from submarine attacks and the successful conclusion of that part of the enterprise."

"The important part of the statement given to the public was that all our soldiers and marines and ships had been conveyed to France in safety. Two of the groups arrived without being attacked and two were unsuccessfully attacked. The rejoicing over their arrival was heightened by the fact that far outside the so-called danger zones they had been twice unsuccessfully attacked."

"If the terms 'battle' and 'attack in force' are open to criticism, the fact still remains that the rejoicing was warranted. If the torpedoes, in either of the attacks, had sunk American ships the criticism made would not have concerned itself with the difference between what might have been called a 'battle' or an 'encounter' or 'brush'."

"The cablegrams from the rear admiral, which have not been given to the public for reasons stated above, are, of course, subject to the inspection of the Naval Affairs Committee."

POSITIONS OPEN TO INSPECTORS

Men and women who wish to serve in the factories, navy yards and other civilian departments of the United States during the war with Germany

are given an opportunity to commence work at once after passing civil service examinations which may be taken any day. The official notice reads: "Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certifications made as the needs of the service require."

Positions opened under this condition include: Inspector of small arms at \$1500 to \$2400 a year; tent inspector at \$1200 a year; inspector and assistant inspector of powder and explosives at \$1400 to \$2400 a year; draftsman and copyist draftsman in the Navy; inspector of undergarments at \$2 a day for women; ordnance foreman at \$5.25 a day; assistant metallurgist chemist at \$1000 to \$1500 a year; specialist and assistant specialist in dairy manufacturing at \$1500 to \$2000 a year; and subinspector of field artillery ammunition at \$3.50 to \$5 a day.

Both men and women are wanted for positions as skilled laborer in munitions. Several hundred appointees are wanted for the Ordnance Department at large of the Army at once. "It is expected," says an announcement, "that inspection plants will be located at the following places: Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Lowell, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Torrington, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Westfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass."

The duties of the position consist of the visual inspection of material; the measurements of material by the use of mechanical measuring instruments, and other duties involved in the examination of all classes of field artillery ammunition, including the packing containers and other auxiliary material not definitely described as "artillery ammunition."

FOES OF DRAFT LAW CONVICTED

(Continued from page one)

broke up the Socialist parade and meeting three weeks ago.

In opening the meeting Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, read a prepared statement for the two organizations in regard to war and peace in which the following appeared:

"We proclaim that the results of all wars, except the wars of the workers against imperialism, are strengthening militarism and imperialistic politics and destroying democracy. We demand an immediate peace on the following principles: No annexations; no indemnities; the right of all nations to decide their own destinies."

A general attack on capitalism was made by John McCarthy of Abington, Socialist candidate for Governor, in which he declared that "those who are getting profits out of the war were the ones to get us into war and are now, strangely enough, the ones who are hindering the successful prosecution of the war by their demands for profits."

"See how short a time it took them to pass a law to conscript our young men and how smoothly and speedily the draft has gone along. But after weeks and months of debate, they are still debating over conscripting wealth to wage the war and to get supplies for the men they have conscripted. If a law was passed to take all profits out of supplies and such going across the water, you would find an agitation for peace in other places than here on the Common."

Planks in the peace program of the Socialists were discussed by James O'Neal, secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party. He declared that the Socialists are not striving for a separate peace, but for a general peace without annexations and indemnities. Acceptance by the allied powers of the peace program announced by the Russian Socialists, he said, would do much to strengthen the German Socialists and facilitate the end of the war. He denied that the Socialist aims were pro-German.

Vested interests he charged with efforts to continue the war. He said that in 1910 steel plates sold for \$31 a ton and yielded 10½ per cent profit, but when the United States Government wanted steel plates for ships, it was proposed to pay nearly \$100 a ton for similar plates for constructing the Government ships.

"While you are watching the drive in France, do not fail to observe the drive on the Federal Treasury," he said. "No matter whether the drive in France is successful or not, the drive on Washington will mean failure for us if it continues its successful march. We should remember, too, that there is no longer any talk of conscripting wealth. The youth of the land are now being conscripted and we protest that there would be no injustice done if all incomes over \$3000 were conscripted so long as the war continues."

All working men and women are urged to join labor unions in order to prevent attempts to repeal the present labor laws by Mrs. Ella R. Bloor of New York, organizer of the Cloth and Cap Makers Union of America. Her praise of the Russian revolution and advocacy of woman suffrage elicited applause from the 3000 persons attending the meeting.

MANY HOMICIDES CAUSED BY LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to an official report made in Albany at least 24 per cent of the homicides committed in this State during the last year were caused by alcohol.

In this connection it is significant that an inmate of Great Meadow prison said recently that every man there was in favor of prohibition.

LEAGUE TO BE FORCE IN WAR

Organization of League to Enforce Peace to Be Put Behind Government in Military Moves—Letter From W. H. Taft

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National League to Enforce Peace has decided to put the full force of its organization behind the Government in the prosecution of the war.

While great war service can be rendered by the league along practical lines, such as using its State and county branches to stimulate the sale of Government bonds and to help food conservation, it is believed that the chief value will come from the moral influence among leaders of thought and among the men who are writing and making speeches to arouse the spirit of the nation.

"What is now in hand is the winning of this war. What we must do now is to nerve ourselves for a supreme effort to end the war by the defeat of Germany," wrote former President Taft, the league's chief executive, who is spending his vacation in Canada. The members of the committee rose to his bidding with a comprehensive program of war activities. "Therefore," says the resolution they adopted, "the league urges its State and county branches to assist the Government actively in pushing the war to victory, and to help create such an overwhelming conviction that this is righteous war that Congress and all officials, in the passage of bills and the carrying out of projects, will act with the speed and loyalty which the President, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, must have to win the war for democracy and for such a 'League of Honor' among nations as he has forecast in his great war messages."

In order to facilitate this work the members expressed a willingness even to change the name of the organization, if the word "Peace" in the title was a real handicap. After long discussion the executive committee came to the conclusion that the average citizen understood that the phrase "To Enforce Peace" referred in no wise to the present and to the war now in progress, but to the close of the war and the future.

By printing prominently on all its literature a statement that the first step in the league's program is to "Win the war," the meeting believed that any misapprehension due to its name would be effectively corrected.

This view was expressed by President Lowell of Harvard, who presided at the meeting; by Edward A. Flene, the Boston merchant; William Dudley Foulke, former United States civil service commissioner; Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the committee on National Advertising of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which handled the advertising for the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross war fund; John H. Fahey of Boston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University and other representative men composing the executive committee.

MORE LIBERALS FOR ARMY BILL

(Continued from page one)

dedication of Canada to the cause of liberty. It is a pledge of her resolution to sustain her gallant sons, who are in the fiery furnace of war, and to summon all her remaining power for the crucial phase of the world struggle. The first paramount duty of Parliament is to put the measure on the statute book.

"The act must be enforced without fear or favor. It should have the support of every Canadian, Liberal or Conservative whose mind can rise above party or sectional or selfish considerations to the height of the great argument between freedom and despotism between civilization and barbarism. The laurels won by the valor of her children on the battle field must not be snatched from the brow of Canada by her own hands on the very eve of victory."

On the question of a convention of the Liberal Party the Toronto Star says: "Members and candidates have a right to express their own opinion, but it cannot be assumed that they speak for the tens of thousands who form the Liberal electorate in the Province. Those who disagree have a right to be heard and should insist upon being heard."

"The present cannot be dealt with upon traditional lines or by old methods of party organization. The issue is one which cuts clear through party traditions and creates a cleavage that runs at right angles to the party lines. It must be handled in a new way, by methods that are essentially democratic and will give the rank and file a chance to say what they think. Individual opinion must take the place of party leadership. No man in this crisis can assume to speak for his neighbor."

PLEA FOR GARAGE IS UNSUCCESSFUL

Leave to withdraw was granted David Baskin, petitioner for a permit to erect a garage at 8 Charlotte Street corner of Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, by the Board of Street Commissioners at the close of a public hearing today at which more than 50 residents and property owners of the district appeared to protest against the granting of the permit. Moses Lourie, president of the Harvard Improvement Society, acted as counsel for the remonstrants, and among those appearing in opposition were Solomon Lewenberg, member of the Board of Gas and Electric Light

Commissioners, and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, member of the Boston School Committee. The various speakers based their chief opposition to the petition on the ground that the proposed location was in a distinctly residential district that would be adversely affected by a garage.

LABOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

Plans are to be presented to the annual convention of the Massachusetts State branch, American Federation of Labor, at Lawrence in September for the placing of candidates in the field for various State and municipal offices this fall.

According to Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and Martin T. Joyce, secretary of the State branch, A. F. of L., this movement of organized labor is due to the action of the Constitutional Convention in refusing last week to grant a recount of the votes for Patrick H. Jennings, business agent for the C. L. U., who was declared elected on first returns, but later found to be not elected by the Executive Council.

Labor leaders say that many of those who voted against the recount were supposed to be friendly toward organized labor, and it is against these persons labor candidates will be entered.

AMERICAN BARKENTINE SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The American barkentine Hildegarde was dynamited by a German submarine, was reported made by Captain Bragg, when he arrived today. He was accompanied by 11 of his crew. He said the U-boat halted him in the English channel on July 10 at 6 a. m. and put bombs aboard while two British destroyers could be seen in the distance coming full speed to the rescue. The Hildegarde sailed from the United States in May with a cargo of lubricating oil.

WOMEN TO WORK ON FARMS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Maud Mullers" of Minnesota will be raking the meadows sweet with hay this fall and maybe pitching bundles and digging potatoes, too, Fred D. Sherman, the State immigration agent, says, according to the Journal. Women are rallying to the call to help save the crops and getting ready for hard work, according to Mr. Sherman's reports from nearly every part of the state.

NEGROES LEARN CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Negroes of Mississippi have organized an association for the purpose of teaching people of their race, both in the city and rural districts, how to grow winter food, such as potatoes and beans. They are being given instructions on how to store and preserve such foodstuffs.

CONSERVATION OF GASOLINE

Chairman of National Defense Council's Petroleum Committee Asks Curtailment of Automobile Pleasure Riding

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman A. C. Bedford of the National Defense Council's petroleum committee asks that automobile pleasure riding be curtailed to conserve oil. Mr. Bedford is president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

"This country," said the statement, "is producing crude oil at the rate of about 300,000,000 barrels a year, but it is using it at the rate of 335,000,000 barrels a year. The amount of crude oil in storage, all grades, May 1, 1917, was 165,688,797 barrels. The country is absorbing the entire current production, and drawing very rapidly upon its reserve supplies."

"The rapid development of the automobile is largely responsible for present conditions. Today there are more than 4,000,000 cars, demanding over 40,000,000 barrels of gasoline a year."

"The demand for oil products is greater than the supply of crude oil. Because of the demand, the price of crude has risen, thus stimulating more and more producers to drill new wells. Though this drilling has been going on with great aggressiveness—because the cost of drilling is much greater than in the past and the total successes fewer than ever—the returns from such efforts are not as satisfactory as they were a year ago. In the first three months of this year 4701 wells were completed, yielding an initial production per day of 344,876 barrels. In 1915, 1711 new wells yielded 439,010 barrels."

"In other words, though there have been almost three times as many new wells drilled in 1917 as in 1915, the initial production is considerably less than in 1915. The drilling of wells is still going on, but thus far there has been no increase in production over last year or the year before."

"The meaning of the foregoing is this: If our Government is to have the petroleum it will need to prosecute the war successfully, and supply all necessities directly growing out of the war, two steps will have to be taken, namely:

"1. The public will have to economize in the use of gasoline. Sufficient gasoline should be available to provide for all the normal uses of automobiles. But pleasure riding should be curtailed. People should look upon their automobiles as necessities to be used only when needed. Not a gallon of gasoline should be

used in the present emergency except for some useful end.

"2. Every oil producer in the country should be encouraged as a patriotic effort to secure the utmost possible output of crude oil. The present expense of drilling new wells is very great and increasing, and the results are often discouraging. But there is oil to be had if producers in the oil business will redouble their efforts to get it out of the ground."

"I have the utmost confidence in the spirit with which the Government will meet this problem in the matter of price, which is now being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission. With proper economy on the part of the public and with sufficient cooperation and effort on the part of oil producers, there should be ample to supply the needs of our Government, of our allies, of industry in this country, and for domestic use."

NEW ENGLANDERS TO CAMP AT PLATTSBURG

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revised plans for the second series of officers' training camps to open Aug. 27 have been decided upon by the War Department.

Under the new arrangement there will be nine camps instead of eight. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark., and Ft. Riley being dropped from the list and Plattsburg Barracks and Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Ft. Sheridan, Ill., added. The Ft. Myer, Va.; Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Presidio, San Francisco, and Leon Springs, Tex., designations remain unchanged, but a reassignment of State personnel among the various camps has been ordered.

Assignment of state quotas under the new plan follows:

At Plattsburg—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and congressional districts 10 to 23 inclusive of Pennsylvania. At Ft. Niagara—The remaining districts of Pennsylvania. At Ft. Myer—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.

At Ft. Oglethorpe—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. At Ft. Benjamin Harrison—West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. At Ft. Sheridan—Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. At Leon Springs, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. At Ft. Snelling—Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

REICHSTAG VICTORY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The Reichstag majority parties have forced the German Government to declare a renunciation of annexations and indemnities," says the Dutch newspaper Nieuwe Courant, according to dispatches received today at the State Department.

GOETHALS SAYS HE WILL RESIGN

So Informs President Wilson—Differences With Chairman Regarded as Irreconcilable—Official Action Is Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to President Wilson, Gen. George W. Goethals, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has informed the president that he will resign as head of the fleet corporation. In the opinion of the President this step will be necessary in settling the controversy which has again arisen within the ranks of the Shipping Board. It is understood that the general did not offer his resignation, but merely stated he would be willing to do so. Mr. Denman has asserted that there is no personal friction between himself and General Goethals, but those who have been closely watching the situation are certain that there are irreconcilable differences between the two that will tend to obstruct the shipping program as long as both men are in authority.

It is thought certain that President Wilson will take some stand within the next few days. It is well known that the President would be highly pleased if the affair could be settled without his intervention, and it is equally well known that he is loath to lose the services of either Mr. Denman or General Goethals, particularly the latter.

Public officials and others who for weeks have urged that something be done, now insist more strongly than ever that the hope of settlement of the inharmonies existing between the general and Mr. Denman lies in President Wilson's interference, and in a way which will determine definitely who shall conduct the shipbuilding campaign. It is thought likely that President Wilson will make some announcement with regard to the matter by the middle of the week.

FAMOUS SYCAMORE IS FELLED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Workmen put the ax to the largest of the seven giant sycamore trees that have stood guard for more than a century over the north side of Trinity Church yard in New York, says the News. The exact age of the tree is not on record, but an official of the church said it dated back more than 200 years. At that time there were deer in the forests of Manhattan and Indians were common. At any rate, the tree was in full strength in 1776, when Trinity's first church was destroyed.

End of the run

If you want your car to be fit at the end of a long run, don't feed it on any old gasoline. Use SOCONY.

Unidentified gasolines are likely to be inert "blends" that turn into carbon—not power. In any case, they vary so widely that they upset carburetor adjustments.

SO-CO-NY is always the same, wherever you buy it—uniform, pure, powerful. The SOCONY filling stations mean security on your trip.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

DELEGATES PLAN TO HASTEN WORK

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Members Expect to Have Document Ready for the Voters in September

As soon as action has been taken on the subject of prohibiting public appropriations for sectarian and other private controlled institutions, the delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, expect to make rapid progress with most of the remaining propositions in the lengthy document.

The subject of public appropriations for private uses is conceded to be one of the most important subjects before the convention. It happened to be the first important proposition reached for debate, and it appears likely that the discussion will be prolonged, but the long period devoted to the antisectional subject is not to be taken as indicative of an unnecessarily lengthy session of the convention.

By far the greater part of the proposals for constitutional changes have been reported adversely by the committees in charge and these will be disposed of with little or no debate. A few of the adversely reported measures will occupy considerable attention. Out of 301 proposals filed in the convention, favorable reports have been made on about 30 different subjects with not over a half dozen additional favorable reports expected in the future. All the favorably reported propositions will entail debate and in the case of several, where minority reports are also involved, the discussions will, like that on the antisectional resolution, be prolonged.

With all things considered, many of the delegates believe the convention can finish so much of its work as is to be referred to the people sometime early in September. Then, the convention may decide to adjourn to a date later than the November State election, when the delegates will convene to canvass the votes of the people on the constitutional changes proposed by the convention.

After completing their discussion in committee of the whole on the antisectional proposals, the delegates will turn to other subjects which would come within the declaration of rights. If made a part of the constitution, next in order are: The taking of land and other property by eminent domain, equality of justice, etc., in the courts, abolition of capital punishment, changes in the jury system, free speech and a free press, limiting the power of the courts, election and recall of judges, limiting the tenure of office of judges, prohibiting the Legislature to delegate its powers.

Coming to the second part of the constitution, the frame of Government, subjects relating to the Legislature are next in order. The initiative and referendum proposals come first and then those relating to the power and authority of the Legislature. Among the latter are: Home rules for cities and towns, granting and revoking franchises, public ownership of public utilities, social insurance propositions, prohibiting of intoxicating drink, taxation and limitation of the State debt.

Under the next topical head, "frame and procedure of the General Court," the delegates will consider in turn: Biennial sessions of the Legislature, limiting the business before the Legislature, changing the membership of either branch, abolishing the Senate, reapportionment of members of the Legislature and the plan of proportional representation.

The subject of suffrage, next in order, includes complete and partial woman suffrage, absentee voting, compulsory voting and corrupt practices. Discussion of the "executive power" will include proposed changes in the Executive Council, the State budget system, the Governor's veto, a longer term for the Governor, biennial election of all elected State officials and members of the Legislature and appointments and renewals by the Governor.

Next comes the "judicial power," including the proposals to abolish the offices of justice of the peace and notaries public as constitutional officers, allowing women to be appointed as notaries public, relative to distribution and exercise of judicial power, etc.

The Harvard College Chapter, which the committee on education has recommended should be broadened to include the other institutions of higher learning in Massachusetts, is next in order. This includes the section encouraging education generally. Finally, come the proposals for holding future constitutional conventions or making amendments to the constitution otherwise.

Exemptions Sought

Bill of Rights Committee Hears Pleas for Curtis Bill Amendments

Delegates from many sections of the State appeared before the Constitutional Convention committee on the bill of rights today to urge amendment of the Curtis resolution by exempting several kinds of schools, form bureaus and other institutions from its operation.

Augustus P. Loring of Beverly presented the draft of an amendment in which he changed the phraseology of the Curtis resolution as it is before the committee, and then proposed a concluding clause by which all charitable institutions which had in the past received public aid might continue to receive it so long as no religious doctrine is taught in it.

Former Congressman Washburn of Worcester, a delegate to the convention and also a trustee of Worcester

Polytechnic Institute, pleaded with the committee to do nothing which would interfere with the school securing funds from the State, and especially that would interfere with carrying out the intent of the Act of 1912, by which the school receives \$50,000 a year for a period of 10 years.

He denied that Worcester Polytechnic was a sectarian institution, although under questions from Delegate Lomasney he said that the charter provided that there should be three pastors of Protestant churches on the board of trustees.

He claimed that it was even more important that the State should aid technical education than that it should aid agricultural education. There is invested in industry in Massachusetts sums aggregating billions of dollars, while the number engaged in manufacturing is 596,000. There are on the other hand, only 68,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits, while the value of the products is in the vicinity of \$73,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year.

If the State should take away the grants to the schools, he said, there would be within a few years a demand all over the Commonwealth for a State university. He did not think it wise to engender such a demand and he did not think a State university was a wise solution of the educational situation.

Following the public session the committee held an executive session and later adjourned.

INTERNATIONALISM IS CALLED NEED FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY

Roger W. Babson at Flag Raising Says He Hopes for International Flag at End of War

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The flag of the United States means "democracy, both national and international, and freedom, both of action and speech," said Roger W. Babson, statistician of Wellesley Hills, at the Murray House flag raising here yesterday. He said that, although the first immediate aim of the United States is to defeat imperialistic Germany, the ultimate of all such strife is to show the German people that "democracy is safer, freer and more efficient than autocracy."

"I have confidence enough in President Wilson to believe that he will confine his efforts to bring about real democracy in the world as a whole," he said. "I even believe that if there comes a sufficient change in the German Government within the next few months, he will put forth one more peace message to the world, urging that there be a league of democracies, which will assure equal opportunities and protection to the peoples of all nations. I look forward to the time, at the close of this war, when we may have another gathering here to raise an international flag, which shall fly from this same pole with our own."

"This word 'internationalism' is the one hopeful word today for all people, whether militarists or pacifists. In order that the world may be safe for democracy, there must be some kind of international organization which will provide equal opportunity and security to the people of all nations and will eliminate the real economic causes of war."

GUBERNATORIAL PAPERS SENT OUT FOR MR. CUSHING

Some of the political friends of Grafton D. Cushing have put into circulation nomination papers for him as a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Cushing has made no formal announcement of his candidacy and the nomination papers will be of no effect unless countersigned. It is understood that the object of these papers is to determine whether there is enough sentiment among Republican voters in favor of placing another candidate in the field against Governor McCall, and if this sentiment tends toward Mr. Cushing.

Nomination papers have been mailed to numerous friends of Mr. Cushing throughout the State, together with a letter urging their circulation in Mr. Cushing's behalf, this letter being signed by the following: Robert C. Thompson of Haverhill, Austin Potter of Needham, Horace A. Keith of Brockton, Augustin H. Parker of Dover, and Harlie E. Thompson of Plainville.

When asked today if he had decided to become a candidate for Governor, Mr. Cushing replied: "I have not yet decided what I shall do."

MEAL FOR FIVE PERSONS

Miss Margaret Wiggin, under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, will conduct an exhibit at Roxbury this afternoon showing how a meal for five persons can be prepared at a cost of 7½ cents per person. The menu includes a banana and peanut salad, graham muffins, lemonade and Irish moss blanc mange.

AUTOS NEEDED FOR G. A. R.

Mayor Curley today made a call upon all automobile owners to offer their cars for the use of veterans who will attend the G. A. R. encampment in Boston during the week of Aug. 19. About 200 cars will be required daily, and Frederick H. Bolton of the Board of Assessors at City Hall Annex, has been placed in charge of securing the required number of cars.

TELEPHONE OWNER CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The next semiannual convention of the Central Indiana Independent Telephone Owners Association will be held in Winchester in October, says the News. This decision was reached at the closing session of the telephone men here recently. More than 70 telephone men attended the meeting.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS TO REPORT

Members in Massachusetts Not Already Mustered Into Federal Service Will Appear at Armories Wednesday

All units of the Massachusetts National Guard with the exception of those already mustered into the Federal service will report to their respective armories on Wednesday morning for the beginning of their active training. No definite orders have been given out to the men as to what they will do or where they will train until they are ordered to Charlotte, N. C., the contingent assigned to the New England National Guard by the War Department.

Troops mobilizing on Wednesday include the Fifth Regiment, Col. Willis W. Sloyer, commanding; Eighth Regiment, Col. William H. Perry; First Field Artillery, Col. John V. Sherburne; Second Field Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Thorndike Howe; Coast Artillery Corps, Col. George F. Quimby; First Squadron Cavalry, Maj. John Perrins; First Battalion Signal Corps, Maj. Harry D. R. Woodworth, and the First Corps Cadets Engineers Regiment, Col. Holton B. Perkins. The Second, Sixth, and Ninth regiments and one company of the First Corps Cadets have already been mustered into the Federal service.

No provision has been made by the War Department for taking the National Guard units out of their respective armories until ordered to Charlotte, but it was announced at the headquarters of the Adjutant-General today that probably every Massachusetts unit will be sent into some training camp of its own selection until it entrains for the southern cantonment.

With more than 1500 men enlisted the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to the coast fortifications, including Ft. Strong, Andrew, Banks, Reverse, Warren and Standish. The four cavalry troops are seeking a training camp not too distant from the Commonwealth Armory. Two artillery regiments will encamp at Boxford. The signal battalion is considering a site in Brookline and the officers of the Eight Regiment have under consideration a camp at Lynnfield. The company commanders of the Fifth Regiment are looking for local sites for their commands.

Final orders for the mobilization of the National Guard of Massachusetts and the other New England states were sent out from the headquarters of the Northeastern Department today. The muster officers have all been appointed and ordered to report to the different armories to transfer the National Guard from the service of the State into the exclusive service of the Federal Government.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards affirmed today the report that the War Department had decided to hold a second officers' training camp at Plattsburg instead of sending all the candidates to Ft. Myer. Late this week Brigadier-General Edwards will make an official inspection of the Plattsburg camp.

About 300 civilians and National Guardsmen are taking examinations at Tech today for commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army. Many of the men have been enrolled in various college training corps. Quite a number from the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps are taking the examinations and they have been excused from joining the entire corps, which is moving to Barre today for two weeks' training where field work with rifles and machine guns will be given. At the close of the training at Ayer the Harvard corps will march back to Cambridge, where the training will be terminated on Aug. 15.

Tomorrow the Ninth Regiment officers will be taken in hand by the Canadian officers, Col. J. L. McAvity and his staff, for instruction in trench work. It is expected that the Canadians will follow the instruction which they have been giving to the officers of the Fifth and Eighth Regiments at Wakefield.

Work at the Ayer cantonment is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. It is estimated that the camp is one-fourth completed, but owing to the great amount of work in assembling the entire construction equipment and the perfecting of details for prosecuting the work it is expected that the construction will be much more rapid from this time on. A minor labor misunderstanding among some of the union men will be finally adjusted in Washington, it is announced.

About 20 Brookline men enlisted in naval or military service will be given the opportunity to take French lessons at the Brookline Public Library without expense. An anonymous donor has secured the services of a French teacher to give lessons on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Applications should be sent to the library.

Y. M. C. A. Hut to Be Set Up

A Y. M. C. A. hut for uniformed members of the Regular Army, National Army, National Guard, Marine Corps and Navy will be set up at the corner of Park Street and Lafayette Mall on Boston Common within a few days under the auspices of the Boston War Work Council composed of men from the Y. M. C. A. and B. Y. M. C. U. This building will be of the frame type and will cover about 600 square feet of ground. Except for porches the building will be an exact duplicate of the five huts to be put up for the National Army at Ayer.

The interior will be one large room with writing desks, reading tables, magazines, bookcases, piano, phonograph and information bureau, and a secretary will be on duty all the time. The information bureau is planned for men from other parts of the country about here that they may be directed about the city, railways, hotels, restaurants and other similar things.

Boston Common was chosen as the most likely place for the hut, as it is a rendezvous for uniformed men even now, with the tents along the mall for recruiting purposes, each containing in themselves four or five men all the time. The council believes that the demand for this will be even greater when the national Army goes into camp at Ayer, because a great many men will be in the city on leave all the time.

Kilties Pipe Band Coming

Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie and the officers and pipe band of the "Maclean Kilties of America" are expected to arrive in Boston some time tonight and will spend tomorrow in Boston. Upon their arrival they will parade from the South Station to the Crawford House. A recruiting meeting has been planned for Tuesday noon on Boston Common and at 6:30 in the evening the "Kilties" will march from their hotel to the North Station, where they are to entrain for Fredericton, N. B., and from there to Valcartier in Quebec Province.

Reading Tent Proposed

A petition of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs for a permit to establish a rest and reading tent on Boston Common for enlisted men was sent today by Mayor Curley to John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, with a recommendation that the permit be issued. Mrs. Clara E. Birdsall, president of the federation, said that the women wished to maintain a tent where enlisted men would feel at liberty to come at any time for reading, writing letters, or other recreational purposes. The petition also requested sufficient space to place benches about the tent.

NEW LINES TO EXPLOIT MINES

Brazilian Coal Deposits to Be Opened Up by Decree of Government—Bids for Supplies Asked in United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By an executive decree published in the Diario Oficial, the Minister of Transportation and Public Works of Brazil is authorized to enter into a contract with the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railway Company for the construction and lease of a railway line, to start at the most convenient point on the Pan-American branch line of the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railway, and to terminate at the coal fields in the valley of the Peixe River, passing by those of Barra Bonita, in the State of Parana, says a Commerce Report.

The plans are to be begun within 30 days after the signing of the contract with the Government, and the work to be completed within one year after its beginning or within six months more, at the option of the Government. The concessionaires are to furnish all materials except the rails and accessories, which are to be supplied by the Government. The company agrees to submit to the fiscalization of the Government in the matter of employees and other administrative details.

By another executive decree, the Minister of Transportation and Public Works is authorized to enter into a contract with the same company for the construction and lease of a railway line, approximately of 80 kilometers in length, from the port of Tubarao to the coal fields at Araraanguá, in the State of Santa Catarina.

The decree provides that the plans shall be begun within 30 days after the signing of the contract, and that the line shall be in operation within one year after the commencement of construction, but the Government may prorogue the last-mentioned period by six months. The Government has agreed to furnish the rails and other construction accessories, as well as the rolling stock, which is to be provided for by Government appropriation.

The concessionaire agrees to permit the Government to fiscalize the number of employees, their conduct, and other matters relating to the construction work. It further agrees to furnish free transportation to immigrants, their baggage, and agricultural tools; to seeds, fertilizers, and certain animals to be distributed free by the Federal or other authorities; to Government mails and to Government officials fiscalizing the road. Certain other deductions from the regular tariff are indicated for the transportation of troops.

HONDURAS FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An examination of growing crops makes it evident that the prompt steps taken by the Government of Honduras to impress on its people the necessity of planting more foodstuffs is bearing fruit, and that in a few months this district will be in such shape that it will not be seriously affected by the possible inability of the United States to continue the usual exports of foods, says the United States Consul from Puerto Cortes.

The efforts of the Government in this district were ably seconded by the Chamber of Commerce of Cortes, which body, by agreeing to dispose of any surplus that might be produced, reassured the people of fears of low prices incident to overproduction.

Corn and beans are the staple foods produced, although there has been some little effort in the direction of rice culture. The principal crop of this section is the banana, and the vast unmarketable surplus of this production forms an important item in the food economy of the population.

BEACON STREET CONCRETE WORK

New Roadway Surface Started Last Year Will Be Completed Soon and Is First of Kind Laid in This City

Boston's first concrete street, Beacon, from Newton line to Cleveland Circle, will be completed before many weeks. The work was started last year and the first concrete roadway work laid by the paving division of the Department of Public Works is somewhat in the nature of an experiment. The work laid last year stood well the stress of winter and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, regards the section of Beacon Street laid as one of Boston's show streets.

Commissioner Murphy says he hopes to lay much more concrete roadway in Boston. He thinks the concrete street is practically past the days of experiment. Only five sections of the scores put down by the department in Beacon Street last year cracked in the winter, and the fissures which showed at that time are not serious, and have long since been united with asphalt pitch.

The city resumed work on Beacon Street about a week ago. Now it is using the new concrete mixing and laying machine which the commissioner bought after he thoroughly inspected and tried the work done last fall in Beacon Street.

The concrete paving machine purchased by the city at a cost of \$2900 has a capacity of 700 square yards of concrete a day. The department has finished about 2800 square yards of the Beacon Street contract and about 3200 square yards are being finished this year. The work last year was from the Newton line to the Reservoir Road and now the paving division concrete layers are working between Reservoir Road and Cleveland Circle. There are about 30 men in the paving squad at work in Beacon Street. Twenty-five of these men are emergency laborers hired for 60 days, while the regular pavers in the squad number about five.

All but the finishing touches have been put upon Parkton Road, West Roxbury, another concrete laying undertaking of the department. This was a small stretch, only about 2500 square yards, and the Public Works Department looks upon Beacon Street as its first real test of concrete highway work.

The concrete laying operation this year is costing the city of Boston more money than last year's work. Last year, with the city laborers getting \$2.50 a day for work and materials, cement and crushed stone much lower in cost, the city expended for its own concrete contract in Parkton Road and the part of Beacon Street finished about \$147 a square yard. This year, Commissioner Murphy estimates that with the city laborers getting \$3 a day and Portland cement and crushed stone measurably higher in price the concrete paving which is being done by the department will cost not less than \$1.60 a square yard.

The Beacon Street concrete roadway is 25 feet in width throughout. It is six inches thick at the sides of the road and thickens to the crown in the center, where it is about eight inches. Much of the work done by the city in Beacon Street last year consisted of a very coarse heavy wire mesh, which was placed on a section of concrete when laid and the balance of the section laid on the mesh.

STATE BOARD ACTS ON LYNN CONTEST

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today made public its recommendations relative to the Lynn shoe industry controversy, as follows:

"The board recommends that the parties (shoe manufacturers and the shoe workers' unions) enter into an agreement for a term of three years, and thereafter at the pleasure of the parties; that during the life of such an agreement there shall be no lock-out or strike; that any disputes not otherwise adjusted shall be submitted to arbitration by the State board; that the factories shall be reopened as soon as may be, the employers to pay the so-called bonus wherever paid; that the prices so paid be considered as 'paid on account'; that any changes in prices which result from readjustment and all controversies by agreement of the parties or arbitration date from the time the employees return to work."

INCREASE IN HOME GARDENS ESTIMATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than three times the usual number of gardens in the United States have been planted this year, with the prospect that their products will reach the total value of \$350,000,000, according to an estimate made by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

In the middle western states the number is 295 per cent more than last year. In New England the gain is set at 275 per cent; in the eastern states at 250 per cent; in the south Atlantic section at 235 per cent; in the south central states 200 per cent; in the Lake region 190 per cent; in the Pacific states 185 per cent; and in the Rocky Mountain states 135 per cent. New Hampshire has an estimated increase of 400 per cent.

WILLING TO ARBITRATE

Striking workmen at the shipyards of the George F. Lawley & Son Corporation at Neponset have agreed to submit their side of the question to the Massachusetts Committee on Pub-

lic Safety and to abide by its decision, because of their conviction that their demands are just in view of the higher rates of wages which they claim are paid elsewhere. After conferences this morning it was stated that no offer of arbitration had been made by the Lawley company and the 350 or more workmen are still out with work practically suspended at the yard.

FARM MACHINE MARKET IS SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

U. S. Commercial Agent Visiting Boston Points Out the Needs of the Country

A large amount of the farming machinery used in Australia is likely to come from United States manufacturing concerns in the future, unless the manufacturers in Australia settle the labor difficulties which have hindered their business for some time, according to Juan Homs, commercial agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who arrived in Boston today from Washington and left shortly afterward for Cleveland. Mr. Homs has been investigating in Australia, South Africa and New Zealand the field for agricultural machinery manufactured in the United States.

He said the manufacturers in Australia were contemplating shutting down their shops rather than grant what they claim to be excessive demands by labor, and importing farm implements from the United States. "Australia manufactures \$7,000,000 worth of farm machinery and implements each year," he said, "and imports \$3,000,000 in addition. Special machinery has been designed by the Australian manufacturers to meet requirements in farming different from any other in the world. Tree stumps are not removed in that country and specially made plows and harrows are constructed heavy enough to plow through the roots and around the stumps."

"I found the market for American machinery in South Africa improving as the American manufacturers begin to show their realization that heavier implements are needed for South African farms than those used in Europe or their own country. The heavy machinery is needed on account of the hardened soil which bakes almost to a cement substance in the steady hot sun. In South Africa the machinery for the farms is drawn largely by oxen and handled by the native Negro labor, necessitating heavy machinery."

UTAH PLANNING TO CONSOLIDATE CANAL SYSTEMS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The most extensive and practical irrigation system this State has ever had will soon be under way, according to Attorney-General Dan B. Shields, as quoted by the News.

Mr. Shields has returned from the southern part of the State, where a party headed by Gov. Simon Baumgardner and including State Engineer George F. McGonigle, Land Commissioners R. E. Davis, R. Jones of Heber, C. Willardson of Ephraim, M. P. Ipsen of Beaver and Mr. Shields have been making official investigation of the present canal systems of the Sevier valley, with a view to State consolidation.

Plans for uniting the Elmore and Joseph Canal system with the Plute project, the latter of which is owned and operated by the State, was practically completed at a conference held in Richfield between the State officials and the representatives of the projects. The new system proposes taking in the whole of the Sevier valley and a large part of Sanpete County.

The Sevier Valley Canal, the Elmore and the Joseph run parallel to the Plute for about 20 miles, thus wasting money and costing the farmers about three times what they should be paying, because of the duplication, Mr. Shields says. The Plute is on higher ground, and after repairs have been made it will be in a condition adequately and economically to supply the needs of all farmers in the valley. The estimated cost is approximately \$2,500,000. Its completion under the plan is expected this fall, and is certain to be done in time for spring service.

The Plute system is now supplying water to about 11,300 acres sold by the State Land Board. After the consolidation it will cover approximately 75,000 acres.

The proposed consolidation meets with the approval of practically every person concerned, Mr. Shields says. It is highly endorsed by R. D. Young, superintendent of the present State canal, when in operation it will save, in conservative estimation, 50 per cent of the present cost, and will give a better, more satisfactory, and more permanent system that will supply the valley and Sanpete County as never before under the privately owned systems, it is claimed.

NEW BATHING BEACH FOR CITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—A new bathing beach, to be Chicago's largest and finest, is assured as a result of a purchase of 50 feet of frontage on Lake Avenue near Seventy-fifth Street, says the Tribune. This marks the end of a long campaign by the city to get control of the half mile of shore between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

The new municipal beach will include old Manhattan Beach, long famous for its perfect strip of sand and one of the oldest beaches in the city, and also Rocky Ledge Park at Seventy-ninth Street, where a small public bathing place has been maintained for several years.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA SERIOUS

Washington Embassy Officials, However, Feel That Trouble Can Be Handled—Cabinet Awaits Kerensky's Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the Russian Embassy this morning it is admitted that the situation on the eastern front is serious. As for the internal disturbances the feeling among embassy officials is that the situation can be handled. The dispatches received by the embassy from Petrograd during the morning say that the disturbances there have been quelled and that the disarming and dismembering of the troops that took part is proceeding.

The firing from the windows that was done in order to stir up public turmoil has been stopped and many arrests have been made. The troops of the Petrograd garrison, the dispatches say, are against the Bolsheviks. The appointment of Kerensky as president of the council has been acclaimed and the cabinet will be definitely formed as soon as Kerensky returns from the front. Zeretelli will have the interior portfolio and the other ministers will remain temporarily.

The Government's program is unchanged and still has as its immediate problem the fight against the enemy. The success of the Germans is ascribed to the efforts of German agents working among soldiers and others who are opposed to a continuance of war. The work of these agents will be counteracted, the dispatches say, by strong agitation by the Government for the continuance of the offensive.

The Germans concentrated great guns in large numbers at Kalush according to the Embassy information. In addition large forces of fresh troops came up. One was a corps from the French front, the Twentieth, Thirtieth and Sixty-Eighth German regiments. Prisoners taken by the Russians said the German losses had been heavy. The dispatches say the German pressure continues and is exceedingly strong.

KANSAS MINERAL OUTPUT INCREASES

TOPEKA, Kan.—The total output of Kansas in 1917, including products of mines, quarries and oil wells, will be worth between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, according to Prof. A. C. Terrill, of the department of mining at the University of Kansas, says the Capital. This is an increase of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, the total for the State last year being \$40,000,000. Of this amount there is an estimated increase of 60 per cent in the value of oil.

Butler County is leading the State in the production of oil and has been for the last two years. Last year \$8,000,000 worth of oil was obtained in Kansas. The oil output next year will be worth more in value than that of the ore taken from the Cripple Creek mines in a year, and the Cripple Creek mines are noted over the world for their gold production. Gold worth \$1,000,000 is taken monthly from the Cripple Creek mines.

Baxter Springs, in the extreme southeast part of the State, is feeling the boom of the increased production of zinc in the great fields near Joplin, Mo. Four or five of the largest mining firms in the country have taken sections of land in this district, which cover 2000 to 15,000 acres apiece. This rich district extends from west of Galena to a point north of Miami, Okla.

Professor Terrill predicted a big future shortage of engineers and said that it was the duty of students in the State to take advantage of the colleges and universities of the country, while they were able to, in order that they may meet the big future demand for skilled men after the war.

PHILIPPINES FOOD SUPPLY LOOKED UP

MANILA, P. I.—With the possible prolongation of the war, the insular government has been looking seriously into the question of production and conservation of food supply, and to study the matter Governor-General Harrison, in an executive order, has appointed the secretary of the department of agriculture and natural resources, the director of education, the director of the bureau of science, the director of the Philippine health service and the purchasing agent to make up a committee, says the Manila Times.

The committee is entrusted with the work of considering carefully the question of production and conservation of the food supply of the islands, and is ordered to report to the chief executive within 30 days as to the outlook, taking into consideration the possibility of future restriction of food supplies from abroad.

APPEAL TO STACK WHEAT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. E. Barnard, assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, has issued an appeal to farmers in Indiana to stack their wheat, and keep it in that fashion until it can be thrashed and marketed profitably, says the News. Such methods on the farms at this time will keep the wheat speculators from the crop and will not overtax elevators and the shipping facilities of the eastern seaboard, Mr. Barnard said.

PLEA FOR GREEN VEGETABLE MADE

Food Committee Points to a Plentiful Supply in Markets and Urges Conservation of the Canned Product

"Every consumer should make a special effort to use as many as possible of the green vegetables that are in the market now, instead of using the canned products which can be conserved," says the committee on food conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in today's market news bulletin.

Both green and yellow beans are offered on the market in large quantities at very reasonable prices and should be used freely both for immediate use and for canning. Large quantities of cabbage are being offered at very low prices. The supply of Texas onions is still coming heavy, quality is fair. Native onions are beginning to come in although not in very large quantities as yet. Both beets and lettuce are being offered at very low prices. Cantaloupes and watermelons are being offered at very reasonable prices.

"Bunch turnips and carrots are being offered more freely today. Cucumbers are lower, and the supply is normal for this time of the year. Tomatoes are arriving in large quantities and the quality is improving slightly. The supply of squash, potatoes and peas remains about the same.

"The market on the whole, is somewhat lower than last week's, and there is a large variety of vegetables that may be used at this time.

Following is the classification for today:

Abundant—Green beans, yellow beans, cabbage, lettuce, onions, beets, cantaloupes, watermelon.

Normal—Cucumbers, peaches, tomatoes, turnip, carrots, squash, potatoes, peas.

Scarce—Asparagus, spinach, new apples, berries.

CURB MARKETS AT TOLEDO ARE WELL PATRONIZED

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo's curb markets are a success, says the Blade. Housewives demand more of them in various parts of the city, or, at least, more market days.

Hundreds of men and women, with baskets, throng the markets on Spielbusch Avenue, and Berry Street, East Side. More growers are there, which proves the farmers are earnest in the effort to help drive down the prices. Hucksters were barred. A few who appeared hurried away when policemen arrived.

At one time there were more than 50 wagons at the Spielbusch Market. Prices were appealing, and many of the wagon men were completely sold out by 7:30 o'clock.

At the East Side Market currants sold for 8 cents a quart. Chickens went for 20 cents a pound. Fresh fish went in a minute. All kinds of vegetables sold at reasonable prices. Mayor Milroy and Service Director Goodwillie have discussed the creation of additional curb markets.

"As soon as the Central and East Side markets become overcrowded and unmanageable we will open new ones in various sections of the city," said Mr. Goodwillie.

The officials will not enforce the 6 p. m. opening order. No objection will be raised against growers and buyers who appear at the curb to trade earlier than 6.

"Many men may have to do their buying early, so they can return to their homes with the produce and then go to their work," said Mr. Milroy.

EQUIPMENT FOR GERMAN CAMPS

Equipment for concentration camps in South Carolina, where the interned Germans from New York and other ports with the exception of Boston, are to be interned for the duration of the war, is likely to be supplied through Boston, it was learned today. Henry J. Skeffington, United States Immigration Commissioner from Boston, said that the supplies sent south for accommodation of the German officers some time ago, were so satisfactory that others were apt to be ordered through this port. Mr. Skeffington said that they could not be duplicated anywhere else at prices as low as those here.

One thousand mattresses already have been requested for the southern camp, and Mr. Skeffington is planning to purchase and ship them as soon as specific instructions are received from Washington.

WAR INCREASES SHOP TRAINING

TOLEDO, O.—The war will lead more Toledo high school boys to take up vocational training, says the Blade. This is the belief of Carl Cotter, manual training superintendent.

"There is a great demand for skilled labor," said Mr. Cotter, "and it will grow in the next few years."

Machinery parts for Government use can be turned out by the manual division, he says. All wood turning can be done by the boys, and hand forging is one branch which students spend a whole year in learning. Ammunition cases and parts of shell cases can be made.

Mr. Cotter believes the draftsman will play an important part in the war. More than 60 boys have been graduated from manual training course in two years.

DRAFT REPEAL MAY BE SOUGHT

(Continued from page one)

voters will oppose it. A contest in every State is predicted by the Senator.

At the Capital, however, there is a conviction that the pessimism of the Wisconsin Senator is not very warranted. It has become a matter of deep satisfaction that, despite recent efforts to confuse the people of the United States on the issues of the moment, United States citizenship has done its own thinking—a liberty accorded by a democratic constitution—and stands ready to accept the privilege of shouldering a gun in the trenches, manning the fleet, turning the wheels of industry, tilling the fields, all for the future stability of civilization.

Enlistments Are Urged

Men Called by Draft May Join Regulars or Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the hope of being able to start mailing the selective draft lists to exemption boards tonight, the War Department officials have been hard at work, checking the lists of numbers drawn Friday. All of the 10,500 numbers have to be checked three times on the three tally sheets to eliminate any possibility of error. In addition to this process the mass of proof sheets from the Government printing office must be checked.

As soon as the official lists are received by the local boards they will be made to apply to the lists of registrants in the 4557 precincts. The numbers will be checked off with the "red ink" serial numbers held by each of the registrants. Those who are up for immediate examination will be notified to appear before the boards for examination. The first contingent is likely to be summoned to appear the first of next week.

Enlistment in the Regular Army or the National Guard will be allowed all men selected for examination in the draft at any time prior to their summons for examination before the exemption boards, probably 10 days hence, Provost Marshal General Crowder announces. They will not be allowed to join the Marine Corps. The first men actually drafted will be detailed to the Regular Army, in order to bring that branch up to its full war strength of 300,000, if the 35,000 enlistments needed are not obtained before examinations begin. The National Guard will next be filled.

Exemption machinery for virtually the entire country is complete. The Provost Marshal-General's office says that the names of members of the appellate boards in the last of the states probably will be announced today.

Every man whose name appears near the top of the list should immediately file his local board office and verify the order in which the number came. Then, if he intends to file a claim for exemption or discharge, he should look carefully over the regulations or ask some one in charge about the claim he intends to file.

The officer in charge will give such men a blank form, on which they must file their claim, and any other forms necessary on which to make out affidavits in support of it.

Their next duty will be to wait until they receive their notice of call. If they have moved from the address they gave on registration day they should either notify the local board having jurisdiction over them or arrange for immediate forwarding of any mail sent to their old address. Within seven days after the date this notice is sent those who wish to make a claim for exemption or discharge must do so. They then have 10 days more in which to file affidavits proving their claim.

The men called by their local boards must appear for physical examination on the date specified in the call. Otherwise they violate the Selective Service Act and render themselves subject to the same penalty they would have incurred had they failed to register on June 5.

Those who have only industrial or agricultural claims to make need not send their claims to the local boards. If these are the only claims they can make they must wait until they have received notice that they have been certified to the district boards. Within five days after this notice is mailed they must file their industrial and agricultural claims with the district board to which they have been certified. They then have five additional days in which to file affidavits supporting their claims. The regular forms that must be used for these affidavits can be obtained from the headquarters of the district board.

The law does not limit filing of claims to the party called. A man's wife or his friend may file the claim for him if he believes he is entitled to a discharge of exemption which he is too proud to claim for himself. It is expected that by far the greater percentage of discharge claims will come from married men. The census figures for registration estimated that 46 per cent of the men between the ages of 21 and 31 are married.

No official attempt beyond the draft regulations has been made to define the exact status married men need to be discharged. It is certain that men whose wives are not dependent on their labor for support will be accepted for service. It will be up to the local boards to determine to what extent a wife depends on her husband's labor, and they will judge this according to the nature of the affidavit filed.

Eligibles are warned against falsifying these affidavits. The Federal Government will vigorously prosecute all cases where there is evidence of perjury. This policy, it is said, will also be applied to men in charge of industries who grossly exaggerate the importance of employees called by the draft. A number of industrial con-

cerns throughout the country are preparing to force through exemption for every employee possible who is called.

Enlistment Limit Drafted Men Must Join Before Date of Examination

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjutant-General McCall today ordered recruiting officers to refuse to enlist drafted men for any branch of the service after they are summoned for physical examination by the local exemption boards. Telegraphic orders were sent to every recruiting officer in the country. This means that the men at the top of the list have only a few days to volunteer and choose the branch of service in which they will serve. At the moment names of men called for examination are posted by the local boards they are shut off automatically from volunteering.

Following is the telegram sent to recruiting officers: "After a registered person has been called for military service by his local board and directed to appear for physical examination, he ceases to be eligible for voluntary enlistment."

The corrected proof of the draft list went to the printing office today. Before night General Crowder expects to mail the first to the coast states.

LINCOLN STATUE FOR GRANT PARK, CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—A site for a Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln, provided by the will of John Crerar, was selected at a recent meeting of the South Park commissioners, says the Tribune. The statue is to be erected in Grant Park on the north side of an extension of Van Buren Street, east of the Illinois Central.

It is planned to erect a statue of Washington opposite it in a general scheme to be followed by the park commissioners in the development of that part of Grant Park east of the tracks.

The statue is the figure of Lincoln seated and was executed by Saint-Gaudens several years ago. By a provision of the Crerar will a fund of \$100,000 is available for a Lincoln statue to be erected in Chicago.

RARE VOLUME GIVEN TO MUSEUM

TOLEDO, O.—The Museum of Art has come into possession of a rare old manuscript book, says the Blade. The book was taken to the museum by John Paul Henahan. Owen J. Henahan says the book has been in his family for years.

The volume is written in a beautifully clear script on heavy vellum paper and is bound in leather. The date given is 1690.

The title of the work is "History and Analysis of the Common Law of England." On the title page is carefully written, "Copied from Ye original of Ye Lord Chief Justice Hale in his own hand. Lent to Sr. Robert Southwell by his grandson, Matthew Hale, Esqr., of Lincoln's Inn, October, 1690."

POULTRY RAISERS TO MEET

AMHERST, Mass.—Poultry raisers will hold their annual convention here next Wednesday, continuing through Saturday. Recent advances in the study of poultry will be explained by college professors and students who have made this branch of farming their specialty. Dr. H. D. Goodale of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Luther Banta of New York, Roy E. Jones of Connecticut, R. B. Mitchell of New Hampshire, and professors from Cornell and M. A. C. will address the convention. Edward Brown of England, president of the International Society of Poultry Husbandry, is to attend the convention. Mr. Brown has recently arrived in the United States after carrying on investigations in the European war zone and is to speak on the conditions agriculturists are working under there.

PASADENA PRODUCE EXCHANGE IS OPENED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The produce exchange of the Pasadena Food Commission has opened and more than a ton of fruit and vegetables were delivered at the market by local growers on the first day, says the Tribune. Gayle Burke, a 12-year-old boy, was the first grower to bring his produce to the exchange. Local growers have agreed to take all of the vegetables grown in Pasadena gardens.

NEW ROSLINDALE PARK

Mayor Curley prepared an order providing for a loan of \$50,000 for a new park in Roslindale for presentation to the City Council at its regular meeting this afternoon. The site of the proposed park is directly opposite the new municipal building in Roslindale and close to the branch of the Public Library. The City Planning Board has approved the plans for the park, and petitions bearing the signatures of approximately 6000 Roslindale residents have been sent to the Council.

LONGSHOREMEN ELECTIONS

Boston members of the International Longshoremen's Union express their satisfaction over the news received from Toledo, O., that T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo was reelected president, and Michael F. Keever of Charlestown union, Local 799, was elected international vice-president, in charge of the port of Boston. Of the 265 local unions represented at the convention, 249 voted for Mr. O'Connor.

NO PASSPORTS NECESSARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American tourists are free to enter Canada without passports, the State Department was advised today.

RED INK LISTS ARE COMPLETED

(Continued from page one)

lets will answer the question of "Who is going to pay the bills?"

That question is asked 1000 times daily and Mr. Gettemy is unable to answer in every instance, because he has no information from Washington on the subject. Many of the boards have inquired where they are to get scales and measuring apparatus to conduct the physical examination of registrants. Mr. Gettemy wired the provost marshal in Washington asking the same question and was told that the Washington authorities "supposed every medical practitioner, a member of the exemption boards, has a set of scales."

But if a doctor in Division 1 in this State lived in Williamstown, and the headquarters of the exemption board was in North Adams, who would pay the express charges of taking that scale from the doctor's office to the exemption board headquarters, and what of the doctor's private practice meanwhile? Those are the kind of questions which are asked every few minutes at the director's office in the State House.

It has been proposed by William F. Grundy, assistant to Mr. Gettemy, that the various exemption boards throughout the State get in touch with the sealers of weights and measures in their locality and borrow scales for a short time. He advises the boards to act with a little initiative. Mr. Gettemy has no control over the exemption boards, but will from time to time issue proposals in the form of letters to them.

Registered men whose numbers were among the first drawn in the selective draft probably will be notified at once as to the time assigned to them for reporting to the local exemption boards for physical examinations. It is expected that Governor McCall will name the six district exemption boards, which alone are empowered to grant exemptions for occupational reasons, today or tomorrow, and with the great majority of the local exemptions boards already established in their headquarters, arrangements are practically completed for the next step in Massachusetts in the formation of the new National Army.

It is the duty of the local exemption boards to notify by mail each man to be called in the first allotment of the time of his initial appearance before the board. The responsibility of presenting himself at the proper time is placed, however, on the man and the failure of the notification to reach its destination will not be considered a valid excuse for not reporting. By consulting the bulletin of the board the registrant will be able to learn the time of his appearance.

Claims for exemption must be filed within seven days after the registrant is called to appear before the board, on regulation forms which will be provided at local headquarters. The statement of a claim to exemption at the time of registration on June 5 is not a recognized claim, as the actual claim must be presented to the local exemption board, or to the six division boards if exemption is sought on the grounds of employment. It appears that even Government officials and aliens exempted under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act are not exempt unless they enter their claims in the regular manner.

Those who will be exempt from the draft are men coming under the following 13 designations: A Federal or State official; a minister or student of divinity; enlisted in the naval or military service; an alien enemy or any other alien who has not taken out first naturalization papers; a county or municipal official; customhouse clerk; employed in transmission of mails; an artificer or workman in a United States armory, arsenal or navy yard; employed in certain other Federal service; a licensed pilot; or a mariner now in sea service; or a person having others dependent upon him for support.

Later, within five days after the registrant is certified to his district board, he may file claim for exemption with such board if he is "engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

DENVER TO BE HONEY CENTER OF WEST

DENVER, Col.—W. H. Kerr, chief of the Denver Federal Office of Markets, announces that Denver is likely to be made the clearing house and sales center for the honey industry of eight western States, producing annually honey valued at more than \$1,500,000. Denver will be designated as the headquarters of an association of honey producers in these eight states, when delegates assemble here. The delegates will confer here with C. E. Bassett, organization expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets, and Dr. E. F. Phillips, a Government expert on bee culture.

EXEMPTION CUTS PERSONAL TAXES

FARGO, N. D.—Little, if any, personal tax will be paid in North Dakota next year, says State Auditor Kostitzky, who has just returned from the national tax lists for even so little as \$5 the individual, under North Dakota's new tax schedule, must own at least \$110 worth of household furniture or other personal goods. On \$1100 worth of household goods, which is somewhat more than the average citizen owns, the assessed valuation would be \$55, the new rate being 5 per cent, and of this amount the individual would be entitled to \$50 exemptions, leaving the valuation upon which he would pay taxes \$5.

WATERWAY BILL BEFORE SENATE

Consideration of Rivers and Harbors Measure Begun—Appropriations of \$27,800,000 May Be Much Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill was begun in the Senate this afternoon, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, leader of the "antipork" forces in the upper branch, insisting that the bill, which covers 53 printed pages, be formally read. Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Commerce Committee, in charge of the bill, made an unsuccessful attempt to save time by having the formal reading dispensed with.

The bill, as reported to the Senate, carries appropriations aggregating more than \$27,800,000. The Senate committee added \$130,000 to the House appropriations. Although it is stated that all but two of the proposed appropriations were sponsored by the Army engineers, yet there is considerable disposition, it is understood, to very materially trim the measure.

The measure contains, as an amendment, the Weeks bill, providing for ultimate Government acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal. Senator Weeks has obtained considerable support for his project, and plans to make a stiff fight for its adoption. A project similar to the Massachusetts waterway acquisition is for Government purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, provided for in the House bill.

REAL ESTATE

An improved property at 45 Garden Street, West End, has changed hands again today. It consists of a four-story and basement brick house and 1954 square feet of land. The parcel is assessed for \$16,000, of which \$7000 applies on the land. Lena Neitlich is the buyer, and John J. McSweeney the grantor.

Clifton K. Durgin purchased from the Fannie Price estate, deed coming through Albert A. Rosenshine, the frame house and 4980 square feet of land at 30 Mansfield Street, Brighton. This property is valued at \$7600 on the assessors' books, and \$1600 of that amount applies on the land.

Joseph M. Kiley purchased from Smith & Anthony Company the vacant land fronting on Bellamy Street, extending through to Mallett Street, containing 11,900 square feet, assessed for \$700.

An important transaction has just been closed in Charlestown, whereby Charles E. Fitz has purchased from the Charlestown Trust Company a half interest in all that property owned by the grantors at 539A and 541 Main Street, consisting of 20,935 square feet of land with a group of frame buildings, assessed for \$25,600, of which the land carries \$2300. This purchase also includes the 50,000 square feet of flats in the rear assessed for \$2500, as well as the 61,500 square feet of solid ground adjoining assessed for \$27,700. It is the intention of the purchaser to extend his lumber business.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Dellie P. Andrews sold to Augusta A. Ross, the frame dwelling and 1776 square feet of land situated 106 George Street, Roxbury. The total taxed value amounts to \$1600, and of this amount \$600 is carried on the lot.

Title to the large double frame house and 2514 square feet of land at 20 to 24 King Street, has been transferred from Lillian R. Siegel to Jacob Gorman. The total assessment is \$4800, with \$800 of the amount on the land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending July 21, 1917:

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of mtgs
July 16.....	74	\$178,461
July 17.....	72	\$48,355
July 18.....	51	\$196,750
July 19.....	83	\$8,441
July 20.....	81	\$134,535
July 21.....	75	\$206,714
Totals.....	486	\$1,653,306
Same week 1916.....	508	\$1,017,293
Same week 1915.....	530	\$239,882
Wk. endg. July 14, 1917.....	263	\$1,045,132

CAMBRIDGE PLANS NEW PAVEMENTS

New pavement between the tracks and new rails on Massachusetts Avenue between Harvard Bridge and the grade crossing of the Boston & Albany Railroad are being laid by the Boston Elevated Railway and as soon as this work has been completed the city of Cambridge will pave the remainder of the avenue in the same section with wooden blocks. This portion of Massachusetts Avenue borders the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and forms one of the most used routes from the North to the South Shore towns. An order for \$27,500 has been passed by the Cambridge City Council and work is expected to commence shortly on the street paving.

The present brick paving will be used as a foundation for the new wooden block construction. While this plan meets with the approval of the officials of many industrial concerns which are located in that district, it is pointed out that a great deal of unnecessary expense will be obviated if Cambridge, the Boston & Albany and Massachusetts could agree to remove the grade crossing on Mas-

sachusetts Avenue at the same time with the other work.

Massachusetts Avenue forms the most-traveled means of approach to Boston from the cities and towns in the Cambridge section and the need of the continuation of the block pavement to Lafayette Square from the B. & A. tracks is seen by many. A member of the Cambridge Street Department said today that no such improvement is planned for this year although next year it might be accomplished.

PAROLED GERMAN OFFICER ARRESTED THROUGH MISTAKE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Capt. Charles Schaarschmidt, former commander of the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, was taken into custody by United States naval authorities here Sunday evening after he arrived here to visit his daughter, Miss Gerda Schaarschmidt. The officials notified Boston authorities, thinking he had escaped from Gallipoli Island, where he has been interned with the other Germans.

Captain Schaarschmidt told the naval officials that he had been paroled by the United States Government, and was there to arrange safe conduct for his daughter, who wants to return to Germany, and to plan for her departure. Telephone communication with Boston verified his story and he was released.

Miss Gerda Schaarschmidt, who was seized with the Germans aboard the ships in Boston harbor, when the United States entered the war, wishes to return to her native land and rejoin her mother and family. She is to be sent back to Germany soon, it is expected. Her father was paroled from Saturday until Tuesday to make the necessary arrangements.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish, mackerel and groundfish were offered at the South Boston fish mart today, and wholesale prices remained high. The steamer Phelomina landed 20,000 small fresh mackerel and 10 barrels salted, while the Metacomet had 30 swordfish and Rose Standish 74 swordfish. Groundfish arrivals: Steamer Heroine, 165,000 pounds; schooners Frances S. Grueby, 28,800; Robert & Arthur, 93,000; Viking, 15,000; Waltham, 21,000; Pauline, 51,000; Etta Mildred, 32,000; Olivia Sears, 2500; Liberty, 4000; Eva Avina, 6000; W. H. Moody, 25,000, and Progress, 4500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, \$6@8.75; steak cod, \$8.75@12.75; market cod, \$4.50@6; pollock, \$6.25@9.25; large hake, \$7; small hake, \$5.50, and cusk, \$6.75@8. Swordfish sold for 22 cents per pound and mackerel 8½¢ to 10 cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals were reported today as follows: Schooner Esperanto 10,000 pounds halibut, 125,000 fresh fish, 5000 salted fish, Thomas S. Gorton 200,000 fresh fish, 7000 halibut, British schooner St. Morris from Turks Island with salt, Tempest from Maine with pickled alewives, and Bettina with 91 barrels salted mackerel.

A shipment of 23,842 bales of jute and jute but worth approximately \$700,000, was brought to an Atlantic port today from Calcutta.

LARGE STORE OF WHEAT BURNED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—One hundred thousand bushels of wheat was destroyed in the burning down yesterday of the Whitney Elevator and Warehouse Company. The loss is estimated at \$700,000.

The rapidly with which the flames spread led officials at first to suspect incendiary origin, although two watchmen have been on guard nightly since war was declared. No actual proof has been found, however, to support the theory that alien enemies were the cause of the blaze.

The entire fire-fighting force of the city was called out, and for four hours fought vainly to arrest the flames, finally confining their efforts to the task of saving surrounding buildings, which for a time were in serious danger.

LIQUOR WORKERS TO MEET

Ways and means of securing concerted action on the part of every person in any way connected with the liquor business in an effort to combat the prohibition movement which is fast gaining adherents throughout the country, are to be adopted by the Trades Union Liberty League of Massachusetts at a special meeting Sunday afternoon in O'Connell Hall, Hibernian Building, Roxbury, called for the purpose. The Trades Union Liberty League is composed of local unions of brewery workers, bartenders, coopers, firemen, waiters and waitresses. The International Union of which these unions are a part is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

BATHHOUSE TO BE URGED

A public hearing will be held tomorrow night by the Cambridge City Council, at which the erection of an up-to-date bathhouse and recreation center at Magazine Beach will be advocated by many citizens. Councilmen, clergymen, attorneys and others have expressed their desire to have this improvement effected and a large attendance is expected.

NAMED FOR SAFETY COMMITTEE

Governor McCall today names Howard F. Brock as a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Mr. Brock is a newspaper man and a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He has taken a special interest in the problem of food conservation since the beginning of the war. He is a resident of Arlington.

PRICE CONTROL BY CITY URGED

Kansas City Official Says Purpose of Municipal Market Is to Lower Prices—City Stalls Proposed to Hold Down Price

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"The purpose of a city market is to lower prices," says L. A. Halbert, superintendent of the board of public welfare to the Times. "The city market should be used by the city as a club to enforce the maintenance of reasonable prices."

"A market should not be used merely as a source of revenue to the city which rents the stalls. It should control the prices of the men who rent the stalls. The city should make it a condition that the men who rent the stalls agree to examination of their prices by the city, and to control by the city."

Mr. Halbert was asked what he thought of the scheme evolved by J. J. Dillon, Food Commissioner of New York State, which would enable the City of New York to establish and operate storage and terminal facilities from which produce might be purchased directly by the consumers, without the mediation of commission men and speculators.

Mr. Halbert had the same idea, he said, and had urged upon the last charter board a provision which would enable the city to operate a warehouse, cold storage plant and a cannery for preserving produce that otherwise would be wasted. Now, at least, the city owns a cannery, which is about to begin operation across the street from the Kensington School.

Mr. Halbert would have the city go into competition, as he put it, with the private interests, and on such a scale as to force prices to a reasonable level. He proposed several plans for accomplishing this. One was to have the city keep stalls at the city market. Another was to have the city buy the produce from the producers and run the city market as a business enterprise, and, at the same time, with a view to keeping prices at the lowest possible level.

With the city in such a business on a large scale, prices all over the city, he said, would be forced down in competition. In conjunction with the market, so managed, he would have the city maintain a cannery, which would greatly diminish the wastage that now prevails. The storehouse and cold storage adjuncts would eliminate, to a large degree, the speculation which unnecessary food shortages, during certain months of the year, facilitate.

BONUS FOR RAILROAD AND EXPRESS WORKERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Northern Express Company who received less than \$3000 a year, and whose wages were not fixed by contract, received another bonus of 10 per cent of their wages for the six months period beginning July 1 and ending

CORE OF BRITISH EFFORTS IN WAR

Visit to Barrow Works Reveals Elaborate Preparations Made to Increase Munitions Output—Women Workers Numerous

(The following article dealing with a visit paid by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to the Barrow-in-Furness works of Messrs. Vickers, one of the greatest armament firms in the world, concludes the account of a tour undertaken to some of the more important centers of the British war effort.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The war has influenced every phase of present day British activity. It has spread its gray wings over even the peaceful fields of the country so remote apparently from all thought of war. The motor plow, plunging forward tank-like over the ground, doing the work that in pre-war days would have been done by many single plows, has a solely war meaning. The women working with so much determination under the hot summer sun or amid the driving rain or stormy winds of England's varied climate are essentially war workers. Even those who may be doing precisely what they were doing in August, 1914, are probably war workers, doing their bit by doing the bit of several others as well.

Occasionally, however, one finds scenes which for a moment make one forget even the ever-present menace of German militarism and recall those interests which that militarism banished for the time being. During his recent tour of British war centers, the representative of this paper put up at one of the hotels which cater for the visitors to the beautiful lake district of England. It stands in a depression on some high ground surrounded almost completely by a low encirclement of tree-clad hills. On nearly all sides the solid green of the overhanging masses of trees and the lighter green of the grass is broken only by the red color of the stone beneath the turf which shows up brightly where the railway cuts a passage alongside the hill. Near by stand the ruins of Furness Abbey, one of the finest ruins in the country. Walking among its broken walls through which can be seen frequent glimpses of the surrounding circle of hills dotted with cows and sheep looking against the green background, like painted paper animals cut out and pinned upon a painted landscape, the war becomes somewhat remote. Into even this secluded spot, redolent of English history, however, the noise of war penetrates. In the hotel itself were men in blue and khaki, conversing or snatching a brief rest in circumstances approaching as nearly as possible to the ideal of a holiday, a complete change. And as one walked among the ruins there came over the hill the noise of the whistle recalling the workmen to their tasks in one of the greatest armament factories in the world.

This armament factory, or group of factories, was the object of The Christian Science Monitor representative's visit and a quick run by motor car through typical English scenery brought him to the Barrow works of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd. For the next few hours he had the satisfaction of seeing the very core of the British war effort. The Hindenburg line, which seems to have about as much material existence as the "line of colimation" to purchase which the new and raw apprentice is so often sent on a round of the other engineering offices by his fellow apprentices, is based on strongly established positions, pivotal points, so strong that the rest of the line based on them can swing backwards—always backwards now towards Berlin. The British munitions line, that wonderful linked-up combination of national factories, controlled establishments and so forth, most of which are turning their attention to munitions for the first time, is also hinged on certain strongly established positions, pivotal points, on which the rest of the line depends. These pivotal points are the great armament firms like Messrs. Vickers, with their wealth of trained intellect and great experience. Some of the national projectile factories, it may be mentioned as illustrating this, have been almost entirely furnished as to their expert technical staff by Messrs. Vickers and similar firms. The dilution of labor is only the corollary of the dilution of the armament industry on a scale which passes the imagination but on which some light was shed in a previous article. "Untrained" works have been hastily adapted to war purposes and have gravely disturbed the general set of ideas on which the armament industry was formerly based. And just as the core of the labor effort consists in the body of highly specialized engineers and other workers who have been held back from the army to form the Prussian guard or the "old contemplatives" of the new munition army, so the core of the effort from the employing side is found in those factories, like Messrs. Vickers of world-wide fame and with it may be added, world-wide ramifications, which in the long years of dry warfare ending in 1914 had specialized in the production of weapons of war.

Of course these factories have themselves had to be extended and adapted since the German legions first tramped across the Belgian frontier. They have had to do work they never tackled before. The Barrow works of Messrs. Vickers never dream of producing shells before this war. Today they can boast of having sent over 2,500,000 shells to France and elsewhere, shells of all sizes from the smallest types to the 15-inch. Two

and a half million shells has meant the building of vast new buildings, and at Barrow, as elsewhere, a common remark to the visitor is, "This was an open field last year." It is a fortunate thing that the original plan of these works was on a generous scale, for they have now almost expanded to the utmost limits of the Barrow property owned by the company. The staff, of course, had to be increased, and now totals some 35,000 men and women, so that on a conservative estimate the workers and their dependents who draw their livelihood from this single works number 80,000 people.

Dilution has had to be practised on a considerable scale, but the prevalence of the woman and girl workers is not so apparent here as at some other munition centers. Nevertheless they are very numerous. On the German front nowadays the emphasis is laid on the big gun and the machine gun rather than on the man, for Germany's numbers are dwindling. Here in this home of the armor barons something of the same kind is happening. The number of munition workers in Britain, it is true, is increasing, but machines are increasing faster. The amount of machinery to each worker grows steadily greater. Hence the fact that these enormous shops have no appearance of being crowded with workers. In a howitzer shop, for example, one has the impression of vast spaces filled with guns and gun mountings, great machine tools, etc., and with the workers distributed among the machines at very comfortable distances apart. In one or two shops it is different. In the 18-pounder shrapnel shop there is not the same spectacle of huge machines. It is more an individual business carried on at narrow tables, with the narrow lanes between so closely packed with women workers that one is hard put to it to force a passage among them and to get away from their calm and unabashed scrutiny.

The women here are from the ranks of what in peace time are called the "working classes." They are the sisters and wives of the Tommies in France and Belgium. They are new to this work, but not new to work. A lady from Giron, a peeress, a banker's daughter, would perhaps be more of an embarrassment to them than she is in some other works, where there has been more of a mixture of classes. They are good workers, however, although the writer found it impossible to get a consistent verdict about them. One manager of the shell department was enthusiastic. A manager in the submarine engine department was full of "ifs." Perhaps the most general verdict was that they were first rate if they worked together, but that a mixture of men and women was no good. It meant too much talk, for one thing, and thoughts that went anywhere but to the work in hand. One director of Messrs. Vickers, whose approval of them given the absence of men—was wholehearted, was fain to confess that he looked forward to no rosier future of industrial peace as the result of the advent of women. Than the woman worker, was his verdict, no one was quicker to "ce canny" or to strike over some trivial alteration of workshop routine if the idea was put before her. By herself, meantime, these ideas did not strike her, but he did not count upon this condition persisting in peace time, when the woman worker no longer had the sense that she was fighting for her country like the soldier in the trenches, and when the sheer novelty of the thing had worn off and work was dictated not by the impulse of a great idea but by the need for bread and butter. One had less respect for the axiom, heard here for almost the first time on the tour, that the woman worker was all right at repetition work but was not adaptable and could not turn her hand like a skilled man to any job in her particular line. Women, of course, are not doing with a few weeks' training what it took five or six years to teach a man to do. In these long years of apprenticeship a man learned to do everything in his particular branch of engineering. He became unquestionably a skilled man. He came to his job full of stored-up skill and ability, including the kind which grows up by itself, a separate thing, in the mentality of any worker who keeps steadily and conscientiously at any sort of work. No sane person can now doubt that with similar experience and training women can become equally skilled, but meantime their usefulness has lain in the fact that their ability, adaptability and enthusiasm have been made immediate use of by simplifying industrial processes and, broadly speaking, training each woman only to do a single specific piece of work for the duration of the war. Hence the repetition argument does not really hold any water.

To return to the works in general, which, it should be remembered, constitute a town of no inconsiderable size. To pass in a few hours through works covering many hundreds of acres is to receive an impression of unending masses of metal, endless rows of machines, uncountable piles of shells, and a never-ending din against which background only the broad facts stand out. This particular workshop town is the home, for example, of the submarine. The visitor is treated with flattering frankness and trustfulness, but he is not allowed a glimpse of the inside of these underwater monsters. As a concession, he may be permitted to explore the inwards of the skeleton of a full-sized wooden model. This is interesting enough. This model is constructed with the utmost care, and the different parts are then taken away to the shops, to serve as an exact standard and measure of what is wanted. Thus the model standardizes, as it were, the construction of machines of that particular type.

The British effort in the munition factories has been marked by intensive cultivation, as well as by amplification. From this point of view it was interesting to learn that in the shell department the speeding up in output represents a gain of 200 per cent on big shells and 30 per cent on 18-pounders, and hence the fact that the British offensive no longer overtakes

the output of shells, but, on the contrary, the close of each phase of the offensive, as at Messines, finds the reputation of shells bigger than at the start.

Extension is illustrated by a shop which devotes itself almost exclusively to the mountings of howitzers. It is an entirely new construction of steel and glass, flimsy in appearance but strong enough. It took only four months roughly to construct. Such are the results attained by utilizing the very best gear-cutting machinery in the world, and by the lifting of all peace-time restrictions.

Alongside is the 12-inch gun department, or rather the 12-inch gun mountings department, for although this firm has a vast factory in another part of the country for actually manufacturing guns, only gun mountings are dealt with at Barrow. These are the guns which, buried solidly in the ground miles behind the fighting line, serve the German line with high explosives till it loses all shape and outline, and becomes only a long stretch of smoking hillocks and little valleys of fresh-turned earth. These guns proceed up country to the front on their own wheels, not so difficult a job or so devastating for the roads of France as it might be, for they trundle along in half a dozen parts, gun, cradle, carriage and so forth. When it reaches the front it takes something like seven hours to get this huge mass of metal solidly into the ground, but the actual mounting and dismounting can be a comparatively speedy process.

In general it may be said that the Barrow works are a striking manifestation of the extraordinary amount of technical skill, organizing ability and enthusiasm which are being put into this side of the great work of rolling back the tide of Prussian militarism. Perhaps the most striking thing to be seen here as at the other munition centers visited by the writer, is the keenness of these experts about their work. Experts are not always enthusiasts, but the directors and managers of Vickers certainly are. Their enthusiasm in all that pertains to the firm extends to the rare and privileged visitor, whose presence is treated as an honor, and who finds himself pertinaciously and embarrassingly pursued wherever he goes by the firm's cinematographer, recording his every look of amazement or satisfaction. Meantime, however, visitors are naturally infrequent. The close concentration of thought and energy by all concerned in the great problem of output forbids that. Rarely even do the heads of the firm take time to glance ahead at the problems of the use in peace time of the immense new buildings and the huge quantity of new plant, which have been set up in Barrow by the urgent necessities of war. German militarism is bending but is not yet broken, and until that end is in sight Vickers, Ltd., will concentrate solely on the winning of the war.

SIGNOR ORLANDO DENIES CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The internal policy followed in Italy has lately been the subject of considerable criticism throughout the country, and accusations of weakness in the face of prevalent conditions have been freely brought against it. The Committee of Action for Internal Resistance in Milan, lately sent a deputation with memorial on the subject to the Prime Minister and the Idea Nazionale states that at the meeting of the committee convened for the purpose of hearing the report of the deputation and Signor Boselli's reply, the internal policy pursued by Signor Orlando came in for some fairly severe criticism. Three specific allegations were advanced concerning the Minister for the Interior, which were that, when passing through Turin recently on his way to London, he had had a conversation with Giolitti, that he had issued passports to the Socialists to go to the Stockholm conference and that between Signor Orlando and Signor Turati, the well-known Official Socialist, there existed a written agreement as to the management of the internal policy of the country. The Idea Nazionale states that at the present moment and at a time of such importance in the national existence these accusations were too serious to be dismissed as mere rumors and that it was considered necessary to find out what the facts of the matter really were. The Idea Nazionale decided to approach the Minister of the Interior and to ask him what foundation there was for these reports. Signor Orlando at once replied to the inquiry saying that these stories had been spreading widely in Milan and elsewhere. As to their truth, he stated that the reported interview with Giolitti had never taken place and they had not met for some time previous to the outbreak of the war. It was not correct that he had issued passports for Socialists to the Stockholm conference and that between Signor Orlando and Signor Turati, there existed a written agreement as to the management of the internal policy of the country. The Idea Nazionale states that at the present moment and at a time of such importance in the national existence these accusations were too serious to be dismissed as mere rumors and that it was considered necessary to find out what the facts of the matter really were. The Idea Nazionale decided to approach the Minister of the Interior and to ask him what foundation there was for these reports. Signor Orlando at once replied to the inquiry saying that these stories had been spreading widely in Milan and elsewhere. As to their truth, he stated that the reported interview with Giolitti had never taken place and they had not met for some time previous to the outbreak of the war. It was not correct that he had issued passports for Socialists to the Stockholm conference and that between Signor Orlando and Signor Turati, there existed a written agreement as to the management of the internal policy of the country.

NORWAY'S FOOD PRICES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The victualling commission are recommending grants of 100,000,000 kroner to meet the famine prices of food. Half of the amount will be used in reduction of the prices of flour; 15,000,000 for cheapening the prices of meat; and the remainder will be paid as cash contributions to individual families, part of it subject to similar contributions being simultaneously granted by the municipal authorities, the idea being to assure that the grants shall only be made where they will fulfill the objects in view.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur Curtis James, who will represent New York State on the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, just named by the governors of those states, is a son of a former capitalist in New York City, D. Willis James. He was educated at Amherst College, and then entered on a business career in New York City, preparatory to taking over the large family interests and guiding the policy of the many large mining and metal producing companies in which he was to be a dominant figure. All this in time he has been, and he also is continuing the habit set by his father in donating, often and generously, sums to educational and religious causes. From youth he has been a lover of the sea, a famous yachtsman and a man deeply interested in promoting all the marine interests of the Nation. It is because of this fact and also because he combines with it rare business ability that he has been named by Governor Whitman for this new task, which is none other than coordinating the interests of the Port of New York, now under two State jurisdictions.

Prof. Lindley Miller Keasbey, head of the department of political science and economics in the University of Texas, has been dropped from the faculty of that institution supposedly because of his political attitude. He has been prominent for many months as a leader of the Peoples Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace, an organization which is working against conscription, and for terms of peace favorable to Germany and her allies. Professor Keasbey is a Harvard graduate, with a Columbia University Ph. D. title. From Sturges University he received unusual academic honors. He first taught political science at the University of Colorado, and then went to Bryn Mawr College and taught economics from 1894 to 1905. Since that time he has been at the University of Texas. He is the author of several books, and has translated into English the French of Achille Floria's "The Economic Foundations of Society."

John Purroy Mitchell, who is to be "fusion" candidate for the mayoralty of New York City in the coming election, will have on his side all the anti-Tammany elements of the electorate, with the exception of the Socialists, who intend to run and support Morris Hillquit. Mr. Mitchell's chief asset as a candidate will be the record of his administration since he became Mayor in January, 1914. The city probably never has had so efficient, economical and statesmanlike a government, since the days of the Civil War, as it has had, under the new charter with the "reform" element in power. Mr. Mitchell is of a well-known Irish family, his father having played an important role in the early efforts of Ireland to obtain home rule. The lad grew up in New York, went to Fordham College, then studied law at Columbia University, and, not long after his admission to the bar had a year of experience in the office of the city's legal department. In 1907 he was named as Commissioner of Accounts by his predecessor in the office of Mayor, and, after holding this place for two years and mastering much of the city's financial problem, became president of the Board of Aldermen, and there remained four years. Then followed a brief term in the Federal service as Collector of the Port of New York. Of character, his racial affiliations, his knowledge of the technical side of his problem, if elected, made him a natural candidate for the anti-Tammany forces to nominate for the mayoralty in 1914, and he was elected when the people had a chance to pass judgment on his fitness. He has met most of the obligations of his office with ability and poise. He has kept the standards of administration high and established precedents of good government.

U. F. Wintour, C. B., director of Army contracts, who has been appointed by Lord Rhonda to be his chief of staff at the ministry of food, has the reputation of being a capable organizer. Mr. Wintour has been in charge of the Army contract department for two and a half years. He joined the staff of the Board of Trade in 1904, and was secretary to the advisory committee on commercial intelligence and to the committee on great international exhibitions. He was appointed, by Mr. Lloyd George, director of the exhibition branch of the Board of Trade, and he organized exhibitions at Brussels, Turin, and Ghent.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN ITALY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The whole subject of the proclamation of Albanian independence and the question as to what extent this action was the work of the whole Government and how far the Foreign Minister, Signor Sonnino, acted on his own initiative, has been the subject of lively comment in a section of the Italian press. The Secolo, in a leading article, states that no official explanation has been offered to throw light on the origin of the diplomatic act which brought about the declaration of an Italian protectorate over an independent Albania. It is therefore, says the writer of the article, forced to dwell in the region of hypotheses and these are various and lend themselves to opposite interpretations. In the surroundings of the Consulta, in which on the day itself of the recent proclamation, it was stated that the manifesto published by General Ferrero, in the name of the Government, would serve, with the full approbation of the Allies, to dissipate any misunderstandings as to the intentions of the Italians in Albania, destroying the doubts felt in quarters which were insufficiently informed on this subject, there is now observable a tendency to minimize the importance of the document assign-

ing to it simply a military character, the outcome of the special circumstances under which the operations of the Italian army of occupation on the Adriatic were and must be carried out.

But, continued the article, if this tendency indicates that a certain perplexity has arisen in the thoughts of those who elaborated the unexpected declaration of the Italian protectorate over the future independence of Albania, this assuredly does not help to reassure those who have well-founded reasons for doubting the prudence and the ability with which certain deliberations concerning the war and diplomatic dictatorship are conducted. Two preliminary questions present themselves, which are whether the proclamation of Albanian independence, made public on the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was the result of a considered agreement of the National Ministry, and if it had received the approbation of the allied governments. It would be easy, continues the article, to reply to the first question by commenting on the postponed Council of Ministers and from which, if the method of an opportune delay had not been resorted to, the not involuntary absence of several ministers would have had to be noted. To the other question, by still following the inductive method, a conclusive answer could be given by means of quotations from articles appearing in the press of the allied countries, but it would almost certainly be forbidden to quote them. This does not mean that the exact measure of righteousness in the Government action is to be judged by the approval of foreign newspapers. A league of nations constituted to fight against a common foe naturally does not imply identity of views and actions in all matters. The idea of an alliance does not imply the criterion of a forced uniformity. But no one could doubt that an alliance formed for war and during war should not imply, for all who joined it, constant and full explanations and loyal agreements at least for those public actions which might affect the conclusions of the war and the peace. A diplomatic proceeding would be inadmissible which deliberately ran counter to the elementary duties of the Alliance and which included the exchange of mutual information, cordial discussion and studied attempts to find agreement on every possible point. The nation which found itself obliged to discount the consequences of such a mistake should not support the Minister responsible, whose action, even if prompted by an honest intention, would constitute a dangerous impression. Such a hypothesis is a propos of the decree inaugurating a new period of political initiative and military responsibility in Albania seems so grave that it requires a pause for consideration. The necessary explanations must be awaited.

The lack of preliminary discussions and ministerial deliberations would be all the more serious because it would show that one man in Italy could be judge and arbitrator of certain international relations. The title National Ministry, in such a case, would be a misnomer. The article concludes by saying the explanations which are their right must not be refused. They must know whether the war is carrying them toward democracy or towards the secret dictatorship of diplomacy. Then they will discuss Albania and Epirus. The Secolo follows up this article by one in its next issue entitled "The Independence of Sonnino," three parts of which, however, have been deleted by the censor.

MRS. PANKHURST'S MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A resolution has been passed by the Executive Council of the National Federation of Women Workers, sympathizing deeply with the wrongs suffered by seafaring men during the war, and expressing their desire to see them and their relatives compensated, but at the same time regretting the recent action of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union respecting the pacifist delegates to Petrograd, which they consider to be ill-conceived and an attempt to usurp the functions of governments. The following is another resolution passed by the same body: "The Executive Council of the Na-

tional Federation of Women Workers

the people of Russia that the 'Mission' to Russia composed of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney does not represent, and has no mandate to speak for, the organized women workers represented by this federation, nor, so far as we can ascertain, for any organization of workingwomen in the country."

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stances under which the operations of

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Where the Burden Falls

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—Should the Government be made a preferential purchaser? Since the report of the conference between the coal operators and the Government, this question frequently must have intruded in public thought. It was proposed at that conference to fix a soft coal price of \$3 a ton for the public and \$2.50 for the Government. Query: Why should the Government pay less than the everyday consumer? It is not supposed that the Government proposes to lay upon coal operators a special tax of 50 cents a ton by this agreement. There is nothing to indicate that the Government proposes to deprive the operators, at a \$2.50 price, of a fair margin of profit. If this is true, why the extra profit of 50 cents a ton from the consuming public? If the operator can afford to sell coal to the Government at \$2.50 there seems no sound reason why he cannot sell it to the public at the same price.

Let the Nickname Stick

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—It was eminently appropriate that when the American battalion marched through the streets of Paris the crowds should shout "Teddy! Teddy! Long live the Teddies!" Not the "Sammies," mind you, but the "Teddies." The name should stick. Our Teddy it was who sounded the first clear blast for democracy and Americanism at a time when most of our national leaders were bent on pursuing a policy of benevolent neutrality. When Belgium was invaded "Teddy" thundered. When the Lusitania went down "Teddy" thundered again, and he has been thundering ever since. When the country was brought, in consequence of a long series of outrages, to the point where in self-respect it had to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, it was "Teddy" who wanted to make good his words by raising an army and going to the relief of France. It was not on the books at Washington that he should be permitted to go, but Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and Archibald Roosevelt are there.

National Prohibition

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE.—Prohibitionists who, since the times of Neal Dow, have preached their doctrine—at first to handfuls of people, then to hundreds, later to thousands and finally to millions—finding their ideas increasing in favor, have reason for some self-congratulation in the national enactment of prohibitory legislation for the "term of the war." Once abolished the traffic will be restored only with the utmost difficulty, if at all. With so little to recommend it, the whiskey business will make friends slowly. Following the enactment of prohibitory legislation by the states there has always been the claim of increased consumption. That argument must now be abandoned. With production suspended the use of spirits cannot show increase. One thing is certain: There will be a greater expenditure for other articles. Those who have been the mainstay of the saloon have each week spent their earnings. A higher standard of living will result especially in tenement districts, industrial centers and throughout the South.

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BREWING COMPANY IN RECEIVERSHIP

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Hennepin Brewing Company is in the hands of a receiver, stating that it finds itself in financial difficulties following the recent extensive spread of prohibition in the Northwest and the restriction of liquor selling in Minnesota. District Judge C. S. Jelley has named Victor A. Johnson as receiver, the Journal says. Mr. Johnson immediately furnished \$10,000 bonds and began arrangements to continue the operation of the company's plant as a going concern. The receivership was petitioned for by three creditors of the company, the company simultaneously filing an answer assenting to the step. The petition sets out, among others, these reasons for the company's plight: Recent exclusion of intoxicating beverages in large areas in Minnesota. Legislation affecting the sale of liquors in Iowa, North and South Dakota.

The fact that individuals and corporations from whom the brewery buys its supplies have recently "severely limited its line of credit," while the company itself is compelled to sell much of its output on credit "in accordance with existing conditions."

NEW ORLEANS ASKED TO SEND DELEGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The president of the Municipal Council of Paris has sent an invitation to the Mayor of New Orleans, asking that representatives of New Orleans attend a celebration at the French capital in honor of the bicentenary of the founding of New Orleans, in October of this year. It is probable that the Mayor will name one or two men of French parentage to represent the city at the fête in the capital of the sister republic. The cabled invitation reads as follows:

SITUATION IN CANADA STILL VERY UNCERTAIN

Desire for Election on Old Party Lines General—Expected Revolt of Western Liberals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The meeting of the Ontario Liberal members of the House of Commons at Toronto on Friday has not lent any additional light to the political situation. On the contrary, it has become somewhat more hazy, and even the most enterprising and confident prophet is becoming more diffident of expressing his views.

Another week opens with the situation still unsettled, and the ultimate result even more uncertain. The action of the Ontario Liberals is hard of understanding in view of the stand which a number of them took on the Military Service Bill, in flouting their French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by voting in favor of the measure. It is broadly stated that the glimmer of the old Liberal chieftain overrode their patriotism, and that as Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, accused in the House of Commons they are playing politics, and that their chief concern is not the winning of the war but the winning of elections.

The idea of a union government formed from the two parties inside the House, or by inclusion of prominent Liberals outside the House, as for instance, Mr. T. W. Rowell, Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature, is becoming every day more problematical, and the Toronto meeting has not forwarded this scheme, which is greatly desired by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden.

It is impossible to deny from an unbiased review of the situation, that with the exception of Sir Robert Borden, Dr. Clark and a few others, the consensus of opinion of the members of the House is for a straight fight on the old party lines.

In the meantime all eyes are turned toward the West, where the monster Liberal convention is to be held during the first week in August. In conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative, one of the principal organizers of the convention to be held in Winnipeg frankly stated that the desire of the western Liberals was to throw off the Laurier yoke. His opposition to the Government's Conscription Bill has brought to a head a revolt which has been seething for many months past in Western Canada, and they feel they can no longer follow a leader who will "pander to the French-Canadian vote of the Province of Quebec and leave unheeded the British Empire's crying needs."

The western Liberal is no longer content to have his political existence dominated by the Province of Quebec. At the present moment at least, at the head and front of their program is a determination that Canada shall do her share toward winning the war, and with this end in view, it is believed that the convention will be on record as being favorable to a union government and that they will support that Government in all matters pertaining to the proper carrying on of the war on the part of the Dominion.

Support for Sir W. Laurier
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the reports received here, the Liberal members of the House of Commons, representing Ontario constituencies, have decided to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the utmost. At a meeting held in Toronto, yesterday afternoon, attended by all the members and a number of prominent Liberals in the Province, the present situation was thrashed out, and, while no resolution was passed, the consensus of opinion was summarized as follows in a statement which was given out to the press:

"That the putting forth of Canada's whole effort toward winning the war is the first consideration of party-policy and party efforts."

"That the patriotism, integrity of purpose and statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unquestioned and that under his dominion leadership the coming campaign will be fought and won."

"That there should be no extension of the present Parliament, but that an appeal should be made to the people for a new parliament and a new administration."

"That the war administration of the Borden Government does not warrant any further trust by the people of Canada."

"That at the present time and under the aegis of the present Government, coalition or union government of Liberals and Conservatives is impracticable and undesirable."

"That, before attempting an enforcement of the present conscription measure, and having regard to all national conditions there should be a united and whole-hearted effort under the voluntary system, and that, contemporaneously, there should be steps taken forthwith looking to the complete mobilization of all the resources of the nation for war effort, also an intelligent and adequate ascertaining in proper perspective of all the needs of the war situation."

FRENCH-CANADIANS ATTACK ARMY BILL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada.

MONTREAL, Que.—The utterances of the French Canadian members of Parliament and their supporters at street corners on the subject of conscription and on Canada's part generally in the European war and great Imperial questions, becomes, if anything, more violent as time goes on. The member for the constituency of Napierville-Laprairie in the Dominion

Legislature recently delivered a violent speech on the subject.

He declared that Great Britain was fighting to save herself, but Canadians did not fight for that reason, as England had a greater interest in the war than they had. "The French Canadians," he declared, "have no trenches in France to defend and Canada should not be called upon to send men to the front while the moving picture shows of London are full of people who have not been sent over to the front."

He complained that the Canadian troops sent overseas lost their individuality by being merged among the Imperial troops. It was true, he admitted, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been compelled by public opinion to send 3000 men to South Africa, but Sir Charles Tupper had wanted to send 10,000 or 15,000 at the same time. Canada had had nothing to do with the declaration of war, and she would have nothing to do with the question of peace.

The chairman of the meeting was Dr. Longtin, the Mayor of Laprairie, where it was held.

Tancred Marsil, one of the most persistent opponents of the Government's military act, recently stated that he would continue to air his views and that all had no terrors for him. His latest charge against the Government was that it had ordered that workmen should be discharged from factories and put on the streets, so that they would be compelled to accept the army's \$1.10 per day, and that that had been done.

Lorenzo Robertaille, the man who wants the people to withdraw all their money from the banks, in order to stop the financing munitions works and other works of war also spoke. He remarked that if the people voted for conscription he would respect the law. But if there was no election, and the Government attempted to impose conscription, then there were a number of means at their disposal to meet the occasion, one being a general strike.

Another French-Canadian speaker said that Mr. Laurier had made a mistake in sending troops to South Africa, but he was now trying to repair that error. He did not believe there were enough prisons in the country to hold all the people who would resist conscription.

It is stated that Mayor Medric, M. P., who presided at the recent conscriptionists' meeting, to which Sir Robert Borden was invited, and at which violence was offered to an officer who objected to a statement made by one of the speakers, yesterday sent a marconigram to the Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The marconigram, which cost about \$65 to transmit, contained the anticonscriptionist resolution, which was passed at the meeting, which Mr. Martin said consisted of 100,000 people. Local papers say that one-half that number would be far nearer the mark.

ANOTHER ATHOL RAID RESULTS IN FINDING LIQUOR

Campaign for "Dry" Town Continued When Deputy Sheriffs Visit a Local Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass.—Further efforts to make this a "dry" town, despite the inability of the local police force, to discover where intoxicating liquors are being sold in defiance of the law, have resulted in another raid and two more convictions of the sellers. The same deputy sheriffs who on the night of July 3 raided three hotels, finding quantities of liquor in each, again appeared in town on the night of Thursday, July 19, and made a successful raid on the American House. In court last Saturday the proprietor of this hotel was fined \$50, and the proprietor of the Summit House, whose case was continued from the raid of July 3, was also found guilty, but appealed to a higher court.

"The American House has been giving me most trouble," said Stephen E. French, general manager of the Athol Machine Company, who has been trying to have illegal selling suppressed since the no-license decree of the voters went into effect May 1. "Though nothing was found Thursday night there was every indication that liquor was being sold there previous to the entrance of the deputy sheriffs. The statement of Winfield W. Woodward, first selectman of Athol, that there has been no selling, as a regular thing, in any of the nine places that formerly held licenses, is not borne out by the facts. His assertion that the hotels successfully raided July 3 had loaded up for the night before the Fourth as a special occasion is about a condition no different from that which has existed on many of the other nights and days since the first of May. The American House is situated almost exactly across the street from Mr. Woodward's office and residence. A traveling man who was in one of the hotel offices told me that no sooner had the officers landed in town than from one of our town's stations all the places selling liquor were tipped off to look out."

RAID FOR RAILROADS IN WAR WORK URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroads' war board, urges that public service commissions and all state, county and municipal authorities throughout the country cooperate with the roads to suspend during the war all efforts that will not directly help along a victory.

Among the recommendations are that the railroads shall be required by public authorities to make only such improvements as are essential to public safety or for war, to furnish only such passenger service as is justified, and to put through new projects only when they increase the carrying capacity for national service.

IRISH LEADER FOR CAUSE OF ALLIES

T. P. O'Connor in Boston Address Says America Is Justly in War and That True Irishman Cannot Be Pro-German

That the cause of the Allies is the cause of Ireland was the assertion of T. P. O'Connor, Irish journalist and Home Rule advocate at the dinner tendered to him by William F. Fitzgerald at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Saturday night.

"I am unable to understand," said Mr. O'Connor, "of what kind of blood the Irishman is composed who does not resent the trampled liberties of little Belgium."

"Irish Nationalists are bound by principle and tradition to the principle that the rights of the great and small nations are the same. Superiority of might did not give Germany



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

T. P. O'Connor

Irish journalist and home rule supporter

the right to invade Belgium, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by Germany and all other European powers.

"Take Alsace-Lorraine. Germany in annexing those states against the choice of the people in 1871, was guilty of a high crime against the rights of humanity and against all the traditions for which my people have fought. In my half hour with President Wilson the other day, I gave 10 minutes to pleading the cause of Alsace and Lorraine. Till they are restored to France the principle of nationality will not have been vindicated."

"Then take the Poles. In my boyhood we used to speak of Ireland as the Poland of the West. Recall the principles of Thomas Francis Meagher and can we refuse the Poles of Austria, Russia and Prussia the same right we demand for my own people? They have a right to a Polish kingdom and Polish Government."

"Austria has controlled a large number of Italians for generations and has endeavored to suppress their language, their institutions and national characteristics, just as has been done in Ireland with success as far as language is concerned. But could an Irishman resent this and yet deny the same right to the Italians in Austria?"

"I remember the visit of the Kaiser to Jerusalem, clad in white armor, the champion of Christendom. But before that he had visited the Sultan of Turkey, with whom he had exchanged pleasant speeches and rich presents. Do you realize that only a short time before 300,000 Armenian Christians had been murdered by Turks and that the Kaiser grasped the hand of the ruler who was responsible? Today accountants are doubtful as to whether the total number massacred is 500,000 or 800,000."

"I ask any man with Christian blood in his veins is it not preposterous that a Christian monarch should be the ally of a monster like the Turk? How can I as an Irishman, brought up in my principles, before issues like these, take any side but that of the powers that are going to protect the Pole, the Italian, Belgian and Armenian?"

"Some of my race regard my position as wrong? But whatever he may have thought in the past, I cannot understand how any American of Irish blood and aspirations can ask where he is to stand in this war."

"I believe America is rightly in this war. If you are loyal American citizens you cannot be on any side in this war save the American side. You cannot be both pro-German and pro-American. You must make your choice. All discussion was buried from the moment this nation entered the war."

"To my mind there can be only one course for an Irishman or an American with Irish blood in his veins—to be on the side of principle, of nationality, the rights of small nations, to be on the side of the allies."

illuminating nation, foremost in art and literature and in preaching the gospel of liberty?"

"Germans now talk of no annexation and no indemnity. I know what that means, because I recently visited parts of France that had been occupied by Germans, where roofs were removed and walls of houses razed to the ground. By devastation Germany has already inflicted on France almost as great an indemnity as she exacted after the war of 1870."

"I say that the day that sees the destruction of France will be the beginning of the downfall of civilization throughout the world. The final issue of this war is militaristic rule against democracy. German ideas cannot be reconciled with the rights we demand in democratic countries."

"The world must either keep on the road to true civilization or go back to a condition of savagery. America is bound to take part in a contest where such issues are at stake."

SCHOOLS READY TO SUPPLY HELP

Continuation and trade schools of Greater Boston are ready to supply substitutes for those workers who have been called from their occupation by the selective draft or who have volunteered for service in the United States armed forces, according to a report from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Already, it says, a machine shop in South Boston has benefited by the work in the schools. Here 20 employees recently volunteered, but their places were immediately filled by pupils from the continuation schools.

About 5000 pupils attend these schools in Greater Boston, it says, 95 per cent of whom are under 21 years of age. There are two classes of instruction; one, at the trade school, which fits the boy for the position of foreman, superintendent, or executive, and another, at the continuation school, which fits the boy as a worker.

The Mechanics Art High School in Boston not only trains the boy to be a skilled mechanic but also gives him some work in management to prepare him for executive positions. Many manufacturers do not know of the advanced work taken up in this school and the chamber invites members who wish to fill vacancies occasioned by the war call to communicate with the industrial bureau of the chamber which is in close touch with the situation.

DIPLOMATIC WORK TRAINING PROPOSED

Instruction of young men for the diplomatic, consular and commercial service of the United States and ways in which this can be accomplished most efficiently are problems to be considered by the new special committee on training for the diplomatic and consular service of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This committee, appointed last week, includes Louis C. Southard as chairman and Louis A. Coolidge and Frank W. Whitaker as members.

The question of training men for this service came up during the past year before a committee, of which Mr. Southard was a member. In the course of its inquiry this committee conferred with numerous college and bank presidents, and reached the conclusion that there is a widespread feeling to the effect that some systematic plan for the education of young men for the Government service is imperatively needed, and that unless this question is given immediate consideration the country is likely to fall behind in its preparation for the problems of peace that are certain to follow the present world conflict. It was also learned that many higher institutions of learning might, with some slight additions and changes to their curriculums, be able to furnish adequately the sort of instruction needed.

CHAMPION ROSEBUSH OF MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A Dowdell, 1518 Fifth Avenue south, believes he has the champion rosebush of Minneapolis, says the Journal.

The prize vine is a climbing tea-rose and is growing over a trellis made in the shape of a harp. By actual count the plant has 300 roses in full bloom and about 100 buds. The blooms are small and of a pinkish yellow shade, and are so close on the stem that the many branches look like wreaths.

Mr. Dowdell is a gardener for recreation only, and he has given the champion rose vine no more attention than he has bestowed on the remainder of his garden. The bush grows in ordinary soil and rather shaded by tall maple trees.

CANNED FOOD EXHIBITS

Exhibits of canned vegetables and fruits prepared by housekeepers of Greater Boston will be placed in the Boston Public Library and some of its branches, today, by the Women's Municipal League of Boston as a part of its food conservation campaign. In addition examples of what local women have done in the drying and evaporating of foods, will be on exhibition.

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DIFFERENCES ON FOOD BILL MAY INCREASE DELAY

(Continued from page one)

coincide with those expressed by the Senate.

As evidencing the temper of Senate leaders over what they consider a lack of intimate touch between Congress and the Administration in the prosecution of the war, a new section was tacked onto the bill by a vote of 53 to 31 creating a Joint Committee on Expenditures in the Conduct of the War, to be composed of five senators and five representatives. On the committee there will be three Democratic and two Republican senators, and three Democratic and two Republican representatives.

This joint committee, while created, under the phraseology of the bill, to "superintend the expenditure of appropriations bearing upon the war as made by Congress," will have broad power of inquiry into practically every phase of war activity. Senate leaders intend that it shall operate as a means of familiarizing themselves with the Administration's handling of the war.

Before the final vote a large number of amendments were disposed of, a few, backed by the bipartisan conference, being accepted, the others thrown into the discard. The final vote, under the general consent agreement of two weeks ago, was taken without debate.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire had an amendment to section 12 to strike out the price of wheat to the producer of \$1.75 a bushel—as fixed originally by the Agricultural Committee—and to put the price fixing in the hands of the Food Administration Board. This was voted down, 46 to 33.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon submitted an amendment to section 12, raising the guaranteed minimum price of wheat to the farmer from \$1.75 to \$2 a bushel, and authorizing the President to commandeer stocks of wheat in emergency, paying the prevailing market price to the producer and selling the wheat to the consumer. This was adopted by a viva voce vote. The bipartisan machine was running without a hitch.

Next came Senator Pomerene of Ohio, with an entirely new amendment, authorizing the President, whenever he regarded it as necessary in war emergency, to fix prices for coal and coke, whether sold by producer or wholesaler. The President, under the amendment, could take over all coal and coke supplies, store them and pay dealers reasonable prices for the products commandeered. This amendment was adopted, 72 to 12. It goes into the food bill as Section 22.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma put in an amendment to create the Joint Committee on Expenditures in the conduct of the war. This went through, 53 to 31. The amendment becomes Section 23 in the food bill. It reads:

"Sec. 23. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be appointed, composed of five members of the Senate, including three Democrats and two Republicans, and five members of the House of Representatives, including three Democrats and two Republicans, to be known as 'The Joint Committee on Expenditures,' in the conduct of war. 'It shall be the duty of said committee to keep itself advised with regard to the expenditure of all appropriations bearing on the conduct of the war made by Congress and the contracts relating thereto made by officers of the executive departments, who, on request, shall keep said committee fully advised as to such expenditures and contracts.'

"Such committee shall confer and advise with the President of the United States and the heads of the various executive departments, commissions, voluntary boards, or other organizations connected with the conduct of the war, with a view to safeguarding expenditures, and shall report to Congress from time to time, in its own discretion, or when requested to do so by either branch of Congress."

"The membership of such committee shall be designated by the respective committees of the Senate and House which select the members of the regular standing committees."

"Such committee shall have power to act by subcommittee or otherwise, and to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to employ such clerical, expert and stenographic assistance as shall be necessary; and to pay the necessary expense of such committee there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$50,000, to be paid out upon the audit and order of

the chairman or acting chairman of said committee."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa offered an amendment to make hoarding of any foodstuff a felony, and this was accepted by a viva voce vote.

An amendment put in by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire was accepted viva voce, to provide that no legislation in the food bill shall contravene the provisions against unlawful restraint of trade in the Sherman antitrust law.

An amendment by Senator Nelson of Minnesota to prevent trading in futures on grain exchanges was adopted without roll call.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado attempted to save the one-man food administration scheme by striking out the board of three in Section 1, and providing for a Food Administrator to have sole authority. This was defeated by 60 to 23.

Senator Gore obtained the acceptance of an amendment to Section 9, by which the President is to sell for cash whatever fuel, wheat, flour, meat, coal, beams, or potatoes he considers necessary in war exigency. Senator Gore explained later that he wanted the producers to be assured of their money, without having to wait for it.

The charge that the bill was the work of special interests that had usurped the power of the Senate Agricultural Committee was made by Senator La Follette in his first speech since the measure was introduced in the Senate. He asserted that these interests represented the manufacturers of New England, and the aluminum, copper, and steel interests, and had revamped the bill to remove from it the burden it placed upon their shoulders and transfer it to the farmers, to be regulated by a board. Herbert Hoover, he said, had testified before the Senate Agricultural Committee that he favored forcing the price of wheat down to 75 cents a bushel.

One change in the bill the conference must make—in the Section dealing with the commandeering of distilled liquors in bonded warehouses. This Section provides that the President shall pay cost plus 10 per cent, to the owners of commandeered stocks, which is conceded, as written, to be unconstitutional. The conference will change this so that the fixed price will be eliminated, and, in its stead, "reasonable compensation" be inserted.

Under the bill as passed the distillation of whiskey, brandy, and gin from foodstuffs is prohibited, meaning there will be no further manufacture of distilled spirits during the war, if this is retained by the House. Beers and wines are not mentioned in the bill.

OVER PRODUCTION MARKETING PROBLEM

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Disposal of the crop surplus of Los Angeles county will be the chief subject under consideration of the County Council of Defense, says the Times.

State Market Commissioner Weinstein proposes formation of farmers' marketing associations. Through such cooperative agencies he believes the local crops could be marketed at a profit at distant points and urges the Los Angeles council to aid in organizing these associations.

The local market for potatoes and onions is off. In justice to the producers who have made extensive outlays in seed and labor, the council is seeking some method of conserving the perishable products and selling at a fair profit those that must be disposed of at once.

FRENCH FLYERS TO TEACH AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Sub-Lieut. Henri Marquisan and Robert Mayresse, of the French flying corps, have arrived here from Paris to teach American aviators how to fight in the air. A Nieuport scout machine, the fastest battle aircraft manufactured in Europe, is now on the way to North Island from France, and will be used for instruction. The scout machine was given to the American flying corps by the French Minister of Aviation.

Both French officers, although in the early twenties, have seen much service, and each has received four medals from the French and British governments for valorous deeds in the air. They will give lectures on the composition of bombardment squadrons, methods of attack, how photographic and spotting airplanes operate over the enemy lines, the latest ideas of signaling from airplanes to batteries by smoke bombs, radio and other means; how battle pilots, flying through the air, protect the "spotting" and bombing planes, and how they assist each other during engagements. In addition, they will display their skill of the art of "aerobatics."

LEHIGH ELECTRICAL MERGER COMPLETED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The big eastern Pennsylvania electric power consolidation which has been hanging fire for the last six months finally has been completed, says the Public Ledger. As a first official step in concluding the consolidation a syndicate of bankers is privately making offer of an issue of \$20,000,000 three-year 6 per cent notes, secured by stocks of the various companies going into the merger.

The holding concern will be known as the Lehigh Electric Securities Company. It will take over virtually all of the outstanding shares of the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company, which is controlled by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, the Lehigh Valley Transit Company and the Northern Central Electric Company. The new concern will operate in a widely scattered but important field in the anthracite region.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

IS SAGGING

After Fairly Firm Opening Tendency of Prices in New York Becomes Downward—Boston List Also Eases Off

After a fairly firm opening, New York stock prices today sagged and the tone became heavy as a general thing. Some of the so-called war industries were weak. Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Crucible Steel were instances of this course. Central Leather, Chandler Motor, General Motors and International Mercantile Marine preferred had substantial losses. United States Steel common dropped a large fraction.

There was practically no feature to the early Boston stock market today. Prices followed the trend in New York.

Both markets were irregular late in the first half hour with the trend inclined to be downward.

Considerable interest was centered in the shipping shares. Marine opened off 1/4 at 30% and then sold above 31. The preferred opened up 1/2 at 49 1/2 and advanced almost 2 points before midday. The steel issues moved downward. U. S. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 123 and declined more than a point before midday. Republic Steel, Bethlehem and Crucible showed substantial net losses at midday. Declines also were recorded by Chandler, Mexican Petroleum, Baldwin, Central Leather, Maxwell and Utah Copper. Gains were made by National Enameling, St. Paul, International Agricultural preferred and United Fruit.

Gulf had a good rise on the local exchange and then lost its gain. American Zinc eased off a good fraction. The remainder of the market was quiet and irregular.

The entire New York market was weak in the early afternoon. Steel was off more than two points at the beginning of the last hour. Business was very dull, however.

DIVIDENDS

Mitchell Motor Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share payable Aug. 24 to stockholders of record Aug. 10.

American Soda Fountain Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1.

Idaho Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21.

The Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 on stock of record July 17.

The Connecticut Mills Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 25.

The Illinois Traction Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record July 30.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and the usual extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stockholders of record Aug. 21.

The American Linen Company of Fall River, Mass., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 20.

New River Company has declared a \$1.50 dividend on the preferred stock, payable July 31 to stockholders of record July 23. Three months ago dividends were resumed on the preferred, after a lapse of many years, with a similar payment of \$1.50.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rubber cables declined to 21.40 and checks to 21 with general market dull but fairly steady. Demand sterling quoted 4.75 1/2; cables 4.76 1/2. Francs, cables 7.21 1/2, checks 7.22 1/2. Lire, cables 7.21 1/2, checks 7.22 1/2. Guilders, cables 21.50, checks 21.50. Stockholm, cables 31.25, checks 31.00. Christiania, cables 29.10, checks 28.75. Long sterling steady at 4.72 1/2 for 60 days and 4.70 1/2 for 90 days.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Tuesday; light variable winds.

For New England: Generally fair to light and Tuesday.

North Atlantic States for week: Warm and fair except widely scattered local showers and thunder storms.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 81° 10 a. m. 73°
12 noon 74°

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 76° New Orleans 76°
Buffalo 72° New York 74°
Chicago 70° Philadelphia 74°
Cincinnati 70° Pittsburgh 74°
Denver 70° Portland, Me. 74°
Des Moines 68° Portland, Ore. 53°
Jacksonville 78° San Francisco 53°
Kansas City 76° St. Louis 78°
Nantucket 68° Washington 78°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:37 High water,
Sun sets 7:13 1:43 a. m., 2:00 p. m.
Length of day, 14:46 Moon sets, 9:01 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:43 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold...	5	5	5	5
Allis-Chalmers...	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am B Sugar...	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can...	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car Fy...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am H & L...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf...	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Am Int Corp...	58 1/2	59	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Linseed...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Loco...	102 1/2	103	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelt...	122	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	121	121	121	121
Am Woolen...	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Am Zinc...	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Am Zinc pf...	62	62	62	62
Anacosta...	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Atchafalpa...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalpa pf...	57	57	57	57
Atchafalpa pf...	108	108	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalpa pf...	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	62
Bald Loco...	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
B & Ohio pf...	68 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Batopiles...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel...	129	129	129	129
Beth Steel B...	128 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
BF Goodrich...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
BF Goodrich pf...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Brunns Term...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butte & Sup...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Butterick...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal Petrol...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cal & Ariz...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Can Pacific...	161	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Can Pac pf...	86 1/2	87	85 1/2	86
Cer de Pas...	24	24	24	24
Cham Motor...	79 1/2	81	77 1/2	80 1/2
CM & St Paul...	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Chil & West...	11	11	11	11
CM & St Paul pf...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chil & West pf...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chil & West pf...	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chile Cop...	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Chino Cop...	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chino Cop pf...	65	65	65	65
Col Fuel...	50	50	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South...	25	25	25	25
Corn Prod...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Con Can...	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cruc Steel...	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81
Cuban C Sugar...	41 1/2	41 1/2	40	40
Deere pf...	100	100	100	100
Del & Hudson...	114	114	108	110
Denver pf...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Domes Min...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Erle...	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
FM & S pf...	19	19	19	19
FM & S pf...	45	45	45	45
Gas W & W...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen Electric...	155 1/2	155 1/2	155	155
Gen Motors N...	115	115	113 1/2	114 1/2
Gen Motors N...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gen Motors N...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Green Can...	41	41	41	41
Harv of NJ...	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Harv of NJ...	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Harv & Bar Car...	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ill Central...	103	103	102	102
Int Con Cor...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	20 1/2	21	19 1/2	20
Int Ag Corp...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Inspiration...	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
In Paper...	35	35 1/2	35	35
Kenne Con...	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lack Steel...	53 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lehigh Val...	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Loose Wiles...	17	17	17	17
Max Motor...	34 1/2	35	33 1/2	34 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf...	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mex Petrol...	96 1/2	96 1/2	95	95
Miami...	40	40	40	40
Midvale St...	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Mo Pacific ct...	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mo Pacific pf...	56	56	56	56
Nat Acme...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Condit...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nat Enamel...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Nat Lead...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Nevada Con...	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22
NY Central...	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
NOTAM...	28	28	28	28
NYN & H...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Norfolk So...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N & W...	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
North Pac...	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
O Cities Gas...	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54
O Cities Gas...	60	60	57 1/2	58 1/2
Ont Silver...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pacific Mail...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pan Am & T pf...	50	50	50	50
Panama...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pitts Coal...	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54
P & W Va...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
P & W Va pf...	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Pressed St...	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73
Pullman...	145	145	145	145
Ray Con...	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Reading...	95 1/2	95 1/2	94	94 1/2
Repub I & S...	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Royal Dutch...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ry Steel pf...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Savage Arms...	90	90	90	90
S-Robuck...	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Sinclair Oil...	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Sloss Shef...	53	53	53	53
So Pacific...	93	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
So Ry...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
STL & S F...	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Studebaker...	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Stuts Motor...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Sup Steel pf...	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Tenn Cop...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co...	189	189	189	189
Texas Co...	21	21	21	21
Texas Pac...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Third Ave...	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

MOTOR TRUCKS

ORDERS PLACED BY GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Award of contracts for 10,650 motor trucks by the United States Quartermaster's Department a few days ago represents the largest single motor vehicle order placed to date by the War Department. Smaller orders for trucks have been placed and are now being filled, and others are under negotiation. It is estimated that 40,000 trucks at least, will be needed for an army of 1,000,000 men, and coming at a time when the regular demand for motor trucks for industrial purposes is near the record level, Government business will tax truck manufacturers to the limit. Estimates of army requirements have been as high as 70,000 trucks.

The output of the entire country in 1916 was only about 100,000 trucks, and the scheduled output for 1917 has been placed at between 120,000 and 150,000. Some estimates have run as high as 200,000 for this year. Under the spur of war needs it is not unlikely that even this number will fall short of satisfying both Government and regular line requirements.

Motor-truck manufacture on a successful scale has been a development of late years. As recently as 1912, the truck output of the country was only 34,000, including all kinds, and in 1915 it was 72,000, and about 100,000 last year. In this period, 1912-1916, passenger-car production increased from 370,000 to 1,600,000.

The American motor-truck industry presents a wide range of models, adapted to all needs. There are 63 models of less than 2000 pounds capacity, 105 from 1 to 1 1/2 tons, 102 from 2 to 2 1/2 tons, 71 from 3 to 4 tons, and 53 from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 tons capacity. Of the 10,650 trucks ordered the other day, 5950 were 3-ton capacity, and 4700 1 1/2-ton capacity. The War Department furnishes its own specifications, and some of the manufacturers are compelled to make substantial changes in their design. As the Government is greatly in need of trucks, and as the majority of the 1916 models are to be delivered before Christmas, it is understood that certain Government specifications will be waived. On account of the department's requirements of design, certain truck makers withheld from the bidding.

RAILWAY POINTS

The second Technology party for the East Mails (Me.) engineering camp will occupy two Pullman sleepers and baggage car attached to the Boston & Maine's Bar Harbor Express from North Station at 10 o'clock tonight.

The passenger department of the New Haven provided special service from South Station at 9:20 o'clock this morning for the Lincoln House party en route to West Barnstable. A party of United States enlisted men occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine Lawrence express from North Station at 8:10 this morning en route to Wakefield rifle range.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine furnished two special trains consisting of 20 coaches from North Cambridge Junction at 10 and 10:10 this morning, for the accommodation of Harvard Regiment, R. O. T. C. en route to Barre, Mass.

The freight department of the New Haven floated a special banana train from the United Fruit Company, Atlantic Avenue, today, destined to points west of Williamstown, destined to points west of Williamstown.

The Rutland private car, Ellsmere, occupied by Mrs. W. S. Webb and party, passed through Boston via the Boston & Maine today en route from Bar Harbor to Bellows Falls, Vt.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany has received from the West Springfield shops two Atlantic-type grasshopper engines which have been rebuilt for Boston and Worcester service.

The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine is installing a complete new trestle section in Charles River bridge approach north of electric pneumatic tower A.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
Allouez	61½	62	61½	62
Am Pneuf pf.....	10	10	10	10
Am Tel	120½	120½	120½	120½
A T & T 2nd pt	69	69	69	69
Am Wool pf.....	98	98	98	98
Am Zinc	25	25	24½	24½
Ariz Com	12½	12½	12½	12½
AtchGulfEw.....	108	108½	106½	107
Bost Eleva.....	60	60	60	60
B & A	155	155	155	155
Bos-Worc pf. .	34	34	34	34
Butte & Bala.....	700	700	700	700
Cal & Ariz	77	77	76½	76½
Centennial	17	17	17	17
Cop Range.....	59	59	58½	58½
Daly West.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Davis Daly.....	5½	5½	5	5
East Boston	8½	8½	8½	8½
East Butte	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Edison Elec.....	175	175	175	175
Isl Cr Coal.....	68½	68½	68½	68½
Isle Royale.....				

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECURITIES
PRICE RANGE

New York Stocks Fluctuate in Erratic Fashion, With Mixed Losses and Gains for the Week—Volume Is Restricted

Securities on the New York stock exchange fluctuated erratically last week. The market opened the week moderately active and generally heavy. Steel common, for example, dipped down to 119. From then on the volume of transactions was somewhat restricted and, though another attack later resulted in further softening of prices, the week-end saw a general recovery. The tables below give the price range of the active securities for the week ended July 21.

	High	Low	Close	Adv
Allis-Chalmers	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1/2
Am Beet Sug	93	89	93	3 1/2
Am Can	49 1/2	46 1/2	49 1/2	1/2
Am Car & Fy	76 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2	1/2
Am Loco	72 1/2	68 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2
Am Smelting	104 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2
Am Sugar	124 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	1 1/2
Am Sumatra	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
Am Talc	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1 1/2
Am Maltng	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	1/2
do 1st pf	71	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2
Baldwin Loco	71 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2
Balt & Ohio	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	2 1/2
Beth B	124 1/2	122 1/2	123	2 1/2
Cent Lea	87 1/2	83 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/2
C. M. & S. P.	73 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
Chino	54 1/2	51	54	1 1/2
Col Fuel	50	47 1/2	50	1 1/2
Corn Prod	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Cuba Cane	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Erie Gas	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Gen Electric	157 1/2	149 1/2	155	2 1/2
Goodrich	119 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	1 1/2
Grain Movers	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2
Int Nickel	104 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	1 1/2
Int Paper	36 1/2	33	33 1/2	1 1/2
Int Steel	120 1/2	115	120	1 1/2
Inspiration	57 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2
Int Nickel	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	1 1/2
Int Paper	36 1/2	33	36	1 1/2
Kennecott	42	41 1/2	43	1 1/2
do 1st pf	104 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2
Mar Marine	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	1 1/2
Mar Mar pf	89 1/2	83 1/2	89	1 1/2
Max Motor	44 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	1 1/2
do 1st	64 1/2	59	64 1/2	1 1/2
do 2nd	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Max Petrol	96 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2	1 1/2
Midvale	40 1/2	39 1/2	40	1 1/2
Minerals Steel	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2
Mon Pac	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Nat Cond & C.	38	36 1/2	36 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Cons	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
N Y Central	91 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	1 1/2
N Y Edison	83 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	1 1/2
Nor Pacific	102 1/2	100 1/2	101	1 1/2
Pennsylvania	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal cfs	66	53 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2
Rocky Mt	104 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
Ray Cons	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2
Reading	98	93 1/2	95 1/2	1 1/2
Saginaw	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
do 1st pf	104 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
So Pacific	94 1/2	93	93 1/2	1 1/2
So Ry	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2
Unidiv	28 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Fuel	187 1/2	178 1/2	181 1/2	1 1/2
U S Rubber	62 1/2	59 1/2	61	1 1/2
U S Steel	123 1/2	118 1/2	123 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Cop	106 1/2	101	101 1/2	2 1/2
Waco	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	1 1/2
Willys-Over	32 1/2	31	31 1/2	1 1/2

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BIG GOLFERS IN DAILY MATCHES

Professional Golfers Association to Hold Mixed Foursomes, Medal Competition and Team Play Over Metropolitan Links

PROGRAM OF GOLF FOR THE WEEK
Monday—Mixed foursomes at Englewood.
Tuesday—Amateur and professional 36-hole medal play at Englewood.
Wednesday—Amateur-professional team matches at Baltusrol.
Thursday—Amateur-professional team matches at Baltusrol.
Friday—Amateur-professional team matches at Baltusrol.
Saturday—Amateur-professional team matches at Baltusrol.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metropolitan golf followers are going to get a chance to see some splendid golf playing this week as well as contribute largely to war relief funds as beginning today on the links of the Englewood Country Club and ending Saturday on the links of the Garden City Country Club there will be daily matches which are sure to furnish splendid playing. The matches will be held under the auspices of the Professional Golfers Association and take the place of their annual championship tournament.

Nearly all of the leading amateur and professional golfers of the country have signified their intentions of taking part in the play at least one of the days. In the mixed foursomes to be played today each of the contestants will drive from each tee, and the second shot may be selected from the best position had from the opening drive. Most of the women insisted that they have a chance to hit the ball, and the committee figured that some of the women may be able to get better drives than the professionals. The second shot is to be alternated. That is, the professional will be asked to make the second shot, following the drive from the first tee, and then the woman partner must make the second shot from the second tee.

Miss Marion Hollins is among the women who have sent in their entries. She is with P. J. Doyle, professional at South Shore. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, women's metropolitan champion, has entered to play with George Low, Baltusrol's professional. Mrs. Frank Hayes of Great Neck will be paired with Gilbert Nichols. Each woman must play with the professional from her own club.

In the pairing for the open event tomorrow, the selections were drawn from a hat, but it brought together two amateurs and two professionals as a quartet which should attract whatever gallery is present in the morning when they tee off. Oswald Kirkby, present metropolitan amateur champion and a member of Englewood, will begin operations at that time along with Charles Evans Jr., United States national amateur and open champion; J. M. Barnes, voted the leading professional last season, and John Hutchinson, winner of the recent open patriotic tournament at Whitmarsh Valley. The committee could not have selected four greater stars from the standpoint of the gallery.

Fifty-five medals will be given away to respective winners, besides a costly cup provided for the woman successful in the mixed foursome of today. In the mixed foursomes there will be gold and silver medals for the men, and a gold medal for the woman who gains second laurels.

In the 36-hole event Tuesday gold medals will go for the best scores, the low for the morning round and the low for the afternoon round. A silver medal is to be given the second best for 36 holes, and a bronze for third best. Every member of the winning team will get a gold medal, and the 12 who finish second will get silver medals. Each medal is inscribed with "War Relief Fund, P. G. A., 1917 Tournament." This is built around crossed flags of America and Great Britain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	52	26	.669	.481
Philadelphia	42	35	.545	.557
Cincinnati	40	43	.538	.403
St. Louis	40	43	.535	.461
Chicago	42	45	.488	.452
Brooklyn	38	42	.475	.500
Boston	35	46	.432	.559
Pittsburgh	27	56	.325	.468

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	52	32	.619
Providence	52	35	.598
Toronto	50	37	.573
Baltimore	46	39	.541
Rochester	42	42	.500
Buffalo	37	43	.461
Richmond	33	50	.398
Montreal	31	55	.360

RESULTS SATURDAY

Buffalo 11, Providence 1.
Providence 12, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 3, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 3, Richmond 1.
Richmond 12, Toronto 1.
Newark 7, Montreal 1.
Montreal 13, Newark 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Montreal 6, Newark 2.
Newark 6, Montreal 2.
GAMES TODAY
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Richmond at Toronto.
Newark at Montreal.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Kings County Club defeated the New York Athletic Club in a dual lawn tennis meet at Travers Island yesterday, 6 matches to 1.

Alfred Goulet defeated F. L. Kramer in a five mile open professional cycling race at the Newark (N. J.) Velodrome yesterday.

E. C. Clarey of Woodbury won the chief trophy in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Shawnee Country Club, Saturday, by defeating H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, in the final round, 4 to 3.

R. L. Smith of the Winchester Country Club won the chief trophy in the Winchester Country Club open golf tournament Saturday by defeating G. H. Pushee of Weston in the final round, 1 up (19 holes).

John Hutchinson of Glen View and George Simpson of Oak Park defeated J. M. Barnes of Whitmarsh Valley and W. C. Hagen of Rochester in a 36-hole four-ball golf match at North Shore yesterday 1 up, 37 holes.

J. M. Barnes of Whitmarsh Valley and W. C. Hagen of Rochester defeated John Dowling of Scarsdale and T. L. Kerrigan of Swanoy in a 36-hole four-ball golf match Saturday at Scarsdale, 5 and 4. Barnes and Hagen each had 142 for the play.

Barney Oldfield defeated Ralph De Palma in two of the three automobile match races held at the Narragansett Park Speedway, Providence, R. I., Saturday, winning the 15-mile event in 13m. 54.3-ss.; the 25-mile event in 22m. 54.3-ss., and the 10-mile event in 8m. 14.1-ss.

Holcomb Ward, former United States singles with D. F. Davis doubles champion, won the men's singles championship of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Saturday, by defeating Blaine Ewing in the final round, 9-7, 6-3, 6-2. Donald McCord won the club junior singles by defeating G. K. Churchill, 9-7, 8-6, 10-8.

Alexander Smith of Shennecossett and Gilbert Nichols of Great Neck defeated George Low, Baltusrol, and George Smith, Wykagyl, in their special professional exhibition golf match on the Shennecossett links at New London, Conn., Saturday, 5 up in the morning, and in the afternoon the two Smiths defeated Nichols and Low 1 up.

PICKUPS

Pipp of the New York Americans had a big day at bat yesterday getting four hits in five times up.

Pitcher Mameaux of the Pittsburgh Nationals has been indefinitely suspended by Manager Bezdek.

The Toronto Club of the International League has bought Catcher John Snyder from the Brooklyn National League Club.

This is a quiet day in American League baseball circles with Boston meeting Chicago in the only game played, the other teams being on the way East.

The Cincinnati Reds are rapidly working up toward second place in the league standing and the margin is now only seven points. St. Louis is close behind.

L. H. Mann, the fast outfielder of the Chicago Cubs and member of the Boston Braves when they won the world's pennant in 1914, will be greatly missed by the Cubs when he leaves for war service next month.

John Kling formerly catcher for the Chicago Cubs and later manager of the Boston Nationals has become an expert golf player. In a tournament of Kansas City recently he had a card of 81 for a course with a bogey of 84.

It looks as if there would not be very many of the prominent major league players called on the first draft. Pitcher Mitchell of the Detroit Americans seems to be an exception as his number was one of the first drawn.

Pitchers Nehf, Ragan and Barnes, Second Basemen Rawlings and Outfielder Bailey of the Boston Braves are among the major league baseball players whose numbers were drawn early. Barry of the Boston Red Sox is one of the American League players drawn early.

When Cleveland scored 20 runs against the Athletics yesterday, they made the largest number of runs scored in one game in the major league this season. The previous American League record was 19 runs made by Detroit against St. Louis June 29, and the best National League record is 19 made by Cincinnati against Philadelphia May 24.

LEADING TEN PITCHERS

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Shocker, New York	4	2	.750
Mays, Boston	11	4	.733
Boland, Detroit	11	4	.733
Cleto, Chicago	16	6	.727
Ruth, Boston	15	6	.714
Love, New York	7	2	.774
Klepper, Cleveland	7	3	.700
Williams, Chicago	10	5	.667
Russell, Chicago	10	5	.667
Bagby, Cleveland	13	7	.650

NATIONAL

Schupp, New York	12	8	.600
Nehf, Boston	9	3	.750
Sallee, New York	11	4	.733
Tesreau, New York	8	3	.727
Benton, New York	8	3	.727
Alexander, Philadelphia	16	7	.696
Meadows, St. Louis	10	8	.556
Packard, St. Louis	6	3	.667
Cooper, Pittsburgh	9	5	.643
Toney, Cincinnati	16	9	.640

GIANTS APPEAR CERTAIN TO WIN

New York Has Big Margin Over Second Club in the Race for the National League Baseball Championship Pennant

Although there is still more than two months of playing and the present leaders have nearly half as many more games to play as they have completed to date, it looks very much as if the New York Giants had already captured the National League baseball championship pennant for the season of 1917. Their present margin over the second team in the standing is so big that there appears to be little chance of its being overcome in the remaining weeks of the season especially as the Giants are just now playing their best game and apparently going along smoothly.

Today and tomorrow finds the western clubs finishing up their second invasion of the eastern circuit and with Wednesday being devoted to traveling west with the exception of Brooklyn and Pittsburgh which will stage the only game of the day, the eastern clubs will start in Wednesday on their second swing around the western circuit.

As the race frames up at the present time there are five teams which appear to have pretty fair chances of finishing in second place, assuming the Giants will carry off the pennant. The five contenders for second are Philadelphia, the present incumbents, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Brooklyn. The addition of Evers to the Philadelphia lineup has undoubtedly strengthened that team quite a little, but it has come at such a late time in the season that it can hardly put the team in shape to make much of a battle for the pennant. It will, however, keep it a serious contender for second place. Cincinnati still appears to be chief rival of the Phillies for second place and the least slipup on the part of Manager Moran's men is pretty sure to result in the Reds moving up a station or two. The St. Louis Cardinals have been very successful of late and must not be overlooked in forecasting the team which is to be runnerup to the champions; but the Cardinals do not appear to be as strong as Cincinnati or to be managed as well and this is a feature of the battle which is going to be an important factor toward the end of the season.

Chicago continues to be disappointing to its followers and the Cubs will have a hard time keeping out of sixth place. The Brooklyn champions have begun to show some of the baseball which put them at the top of the list last October and it will not surprise many to find them working their way up the standing and at least finishing in the first division. The team has seriously missed the services of Capt. Jake Daubert, one of the best first basemen in the major leagues and his return cannot help meaning the winning of a number of games which would be defeated without him in the lineup.

Boston and Pittsburgh are pretty sure to battle it out for seventh place. These two teams are just now in about the same condition. Each is building with a view to next year rather than as to where it will finish this season. Manager Stallings can be depended upon to make considerable progress along this line, but with Pittsburgh it is apt to be different. Manager Bezdek seems to be a hard worker and a man who can build up a good team if given the men and the time; but it is understood that he is not going to retain the managership to the end of the season, as he wants to go back to the University of Oregon and coach the football eleven there. That being the case, it will be necessary for the Pittsburgh club to have another new manager between now and the end of the season, something that will not tend to build up a winning combination this year or next. There are several splendid ball players on both of these teams and should they be available next spring they ought to develop into major league players of better than average ability.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK
Monday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Thursday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Friday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Saturday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Sunday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Haven	44	17	.721
Lawrence	36	27	.571
New London	33	35	.569
Bridgeport	33	28	.541
Worcester	29	34	.460
Portland	26	37	.412
Springfield	22	36	.379
Hartford	21	40	.344

RESULTS SATURDAY

Worcester 9, Bridgeport 4.
Hartford 6, Portland 5.
New Haven 5, Lawrence 1.
New London 7, Springfield 2.
Springfield 2, New London 1.

GAMES TODAY

Portland at Hartford.
Lawrence at New Haven.
Springfield at New London.
Worcester at Bridgeport.

AMATEURS WIN THIRD MATCH AND TAKE THE SERIES

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Francis Oulmet, Western amateur golf champion, and J. P. Gullford, Massachusetts amateur champion, defeated M. J. Brady, the Oakley professional, and Louis Teller, The Country Club professional, 3 up and 2 to play in a match at the Essex County Country Club Saturday.

It was the third and deciding contest of a series of three between these players arranged as an aid to war relief work, and the amateurs won two of them.

The professionals evened the match at the third hole, but from the fifth until the match ended on the thirty-fourth green the professionals failed to get on even terms. It was due to Gullford that he and his partner got a lead of 2 up in nine holes. The Massachusetts State champion gave a great exhibition from the fifth to the ninth, getting 3s at all holes except the seventh. The cards:

Oulmet-Gullford	4 4 5 3 3 4 3 3-33
Teller-Gullford	5 4 4 3 3 4 4 3-36
Oulmet-Gullford	5 4 5 3 3 4 4 3-36
Brady-Teller	3 4 5 3 5 4 3 4-35
Oulmet-Gullford	4 4 4 5 4 3 5 4-37
Brady-Teller	4 6 4 4 4 3 5 4-38
Oulmet-Gullford	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4-38
Brady-Teller	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4-38

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	57	32	.640	.540
Boston	52	34	.605	.570
Philadelphia	49	42	.538	.557
Detroit	46	43	.517	.511
New York	44	42	.512	.586
Washington	35	52	.402	.540
St. Louis	35	55	.386	.437
Philadelphia	32	51	.386	.437

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 5, Boston 5.
Detroit 4, New York 3.
Washington 5, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 2, Boston 0.
New York 7, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 20, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 4, Washington 0.
Washington 5, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX

DEFEAT THE RED SOX

CHICAGO, Ill.—The all-round work of Risberg and Russell's splendid pitching enabled Chicago to shut out Boston yesterday, 2 to 0. Risberg doubled in the second inning and went to third when Shalk singled. Russell fouled to Gardner and Risberg dashed to home after the catch. The ball beat him, but he slid to the plate and upset Agnew, who dropped the ball. In the sixth inning he went Gam. He fielded home from second on a long single. His fielding saved Russell several times.

Russell allowed the world's champions but four scattered hits and only two men reached second base. Score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-2 13 0 Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 1 Batteries—Russell and Shalk; Mays, Bader and Agnew. Time—1h. 59m.

NEW YORK WINS LONG GAME FROM DETROIT

*DETROIT, Mich.—New York defeated Detroit, 10 to 5, in a thrilling 13-inning game here yesterday. Pipp started the final inning with a two base hit, and a base on balls, two sacrifice hits and a single followed. Two singles added a sacrifice hit gave the visitors a run in the eleventh inning, but Detroit tied the score when R. Jones came home on Burns' Texas leaguer to center. The score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E New York.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10-12 13 2 Detroit.....1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0-5 8 1 Batteries—Pipp and Cullip, Cullip and Walters; Boland, Ehm and Stange. Umpires—Nallia, Owens and McCormick. Time—2h. 51m.

CLEVELAND EASILY DEFEATS ATHLETICS

CLEVELAND, Ill.—Cleveland broke an American League record for the season when it defeated Philadelphia, 20 to 6, yesterday. Bagby, who was knocked out of the box by Philadelphia Friday, shut the Athletics out for six innings, when he retired with the score 11 to 0 in his favor. Philadelphia then proceeded to score six runs as a result of Gould's wildness and Lambeth's ineffectiveness. The score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Cleveland.....2 0 0 1 0 3 6 8-20 17 0 Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2-6 11 4 Batteries—Bush, Schauer, Seibold and Mays, Schang, Haley; Bagby, Gould, Lambeth and Billings. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty. Time—2h. 10m.

ST. LOUIS DIVIDES WITH WASHINGTON

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plank shut out Washington in the first game yesterday 4 to 0, and Ayers and the tables on St. Louis, shutting them out 5 to 0 in the second game. The scores: **FIRST GAME**
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-4 7 1 Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 3 Batteries—Plank and Severid; Shaw, Gallia and Almsmith. Time—1h. 39m. **SECOND GAME**
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Washington.....2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 4 1 St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 3 Batteries—Ayers and Henry; Koob, Sothoron and Severid. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans. Time—1h. 41m.

WESTERN CLUBS NOW COME EAST

American League Baseball Championship Race Continues to Attract Much Interest on Account of Closeness of Leaders

The western clubs of the American League are now due to come east for their second invasion of that territory for the season of 1917 which will open Wednesday afternoon and end Saturday, Aug. 11. No games were originally scheduled for today or tomorrow in this league as all of the teams are due to be traveling eastward for Wednesday's openers, but Chicago and Boston are due to play off a postponed game at Chicago this afternoon.

Interest in this league's championship race continues to be very strong, due largely to the closeness of the race for first place as well as to the fact that what teams will occupy the other places in the standing or even get into the first division remains very uncertain.

The Boston and Chicago teams are practically certain to battle for first place up to the very end of the season. These two teams seem to be changing places pretty often and the margin between them at the present time is so small that the order can be reversed in a very short time. Both teams appear to be playing championship ball at the present time with little prospect of either falling down much in its playing. The two teams appear strong in about the same departments. The Red Sox may have a little advantage so far as pitchers go, but it is a very small one if it exists. Both teams are strong in catchers, have good infielders, with about equal strength in the outfield, with the Red Sox possibly a shade stronger in the last department. Chicago is, however, slightly better in batting.

Leaving these two teams and coming to the next ones, Cleveland, Detroit and New York seem to form a sort of class of their own and they will undoubtedly battle for third place in the standing up to the very end of the season. It does not now look as if any one of the three had a chance to get into either first or second place this season, which is rather disappointing to the followers of the Cleveland club as that team had been showing some very fine baseball during the latter part of June and early part of July. At the present writing Cleveland and Detroit appear to be favorites for third and fourth places in the standing respectively with New York heading the second division.

Next to these three clubs we find three more that are battling for the remaining places and their contest is fully as close and interesting as is the one between Chicago and Boston. Washington and St. Louis are far behind their last year form and are proving to be disappointments, while Philadelphia is doing a great deal better this year than last and is coming along nicely every day. How these teams will finish the season is a very open question, but it is practically certain that the best of them will not be able to get higher than sixth place. Few would be surprised if the Athletics secured that position as Manager Mack's men appear to be getting better with every game while the other two candidates for the place are not doing any better than it is well as they did at the start of the season. The acquisition of Lee Magee by the St. Louis Browns seems to have helped that club a little, but hardly enough to make it a consistent winner. Washington is not higher in the standing because Pitcher Walter Johnson is not winning his usual number of games and the rest of the team is far from championship class.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Boston at Chicago.
Tuesday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.
Thursday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.
Friday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.
Saturday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.
Sunday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.

300 OR BETTER HITTERS

	Ave	Runs	Ave
Hammilton, St. L.	40	376	1.000
Cobb, Det.	37	366	.975
Baden, Bos.	36	360	.972
Ruth, Bos.	35	357	.970
Sisler, St. L.	34	348	.970
Speaker, Cle.	34	348	.970
Rumler, St. L.	33	333	.969
Russell, Chi.	32	324	.969
Baker, N. Y.	30	294	.950
McInnis, Phil.	29	287	.950
Wash, Bos.	28	280	.950
Myers, Phil.	28	280	.950
Chapman, Cle.	30	300	.950
Heilmann, Det.	30	300	.950

LEADING TEN RUN-GETTERS

Wednesday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington; Detroit at Philadelphia.

Thursday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.

Friday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.

Saturday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.

MILK SITUATION NEEDS HARMONY

Present Conditions in New England Said to Have Developed Through Lack of Cooperative Effort on Part of All

Beaming confusion in the milk situation in New England is declared by experts to be due to lack of intelligent cooperation on the part of the three interested parties, the producer or farmer, the distributor or contractor, and the consumer or householder. All three are complainants in the case, and each one is blaming the other two.

Farmers have complained for many years, and especially during the past 12 months that there is little or no profit in the milk department of their business, yet scarcely any of them has sought to install more economical methods of production.

Distributors who set the wholesale and retail prices in the large cities, claim that their margin of profit for the past few years has been so small that the business is scarcely worth the trouble of carrying it on.

Consumers who feel that they are at the mercy of the farmer and distributor and who have seen the price of delivered milk mount steadily during the past 18 months, are charged by both farmer and distributor with being wasteful in their use of milk, negligent in its care and exacting in their demands.

What farmers, distributors and consumers in New England are looking for is somebody to take up the milk situation in New England and bring about harmony between the apparently conflicting interests. In his plea for a higher price for his milk at the barn door the farmer states that his heaviest expense is feed for his stock. It is true that the price of grain has advanced steadily during the past two years and especially in the past 10 months, and mixed feed, which consists largely of hard corn, is now selling at \$4.2 a ton, compared with \$20 in the spring of 1916. At least 90 per cent of this mixed feed comes from the central and western part of the United States.

For years the New England farmer has been content to pay Chicago prices for the major portion of the feed for his stock, and these prices included constantly increasing freight charges. With the installation of the silo for the storing of fodder corn, which is field corn cut just before maturity, chopped into short lengths, both stalks and husks, and stored in special buildings conveniently situated to the cow barn, the farmer has been able in the past few years to curtail somewhat in his demand for grain feed. Many farmers believe however that an abundance of milk of high quality still depends largely on grain at a rate of about 10 pounds to each cow per day.

It apparently has never occurred to the average New England farmer that he could raise hard corn as well as field corn, and that the answer to his chief complaint was right at his barn door. Farmers in Maine and one or two producers in Massachusetts have already begun to raise hard corn, and one large dairy farm within 50 miles of Boston stocked 5000 tons of such feed last year and will nearly double the amount this season. This dairy farm chops up the cobs with the hard corn and feeds it to the stock in place of mixed feed.

In Maine the cooperation association of farmers has recently built a large grist mill at Waterville for the purpose of handling hard corn and similar grains, while in addition the mill is used in turning into flour an increasing amount of wheat which is being raised annually in the Pine Tree State.

It is claimed by experts that no New England milk producer ought to look farther than the boundaries of his own domain for every pound of food for his stock, and that the adoption of other methods of cattle management would equalize the production of milk to the market would not be flooded with a surplus at one season in the year and have a deficit at other times. At the present time the farmer is sending much of his surplus milk to the creameries where he is not getting over 4 cents a quart, for the distributors in the large cities are said to be already confronted with the greatest oversupply of milk in the history of the business.

While it is true that the price of milk to the distributors in Boston on Aug. 1 will be 7 cents, not a single producer will net this amount, in fact, the farther the producer is from Boston the less will be the price for his milk, owing to the adoption by the New England Milk Producers Association of a sliding scale of prices, based on a zone system. The greater part of the milk consumed in Boston comes from a district of more than 80 miles from the city, and in order that the milk may be in fair shape when it reaches its destination, it is subjected to two, three and sometimes four processes. The average price to the farmer in the 80-mile or middle Boston zone after Aug. 1 will be 42.6 cents for an 8 1/2 quart can at the barn door. If he ships it to a distributor in Boston, he will receive 59 1/2 cents a can in Boston, the difference being represented by the freight charges and cost of handling.

For years the farmers of New England averaged 35 cents a can for milk at the barn door, the distributors collecting it there, and paying all other charges, but the abolition on Oct. 1, 1916, of the so-called leased car system by the distributors, has compelled the farmer to pay the freight charges into the cities.

It is claimed that a 50 per cent reduction in the cost of feed, together with other economies would enable the farmer to produce milk at less than

35 cents a can and still reap a fair profit.

The chief complaint of the distributor is the constantly increasing cost of farmers' prices and the marked advance in the cost of handling from the receiving station to the consumer.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Young women from the factories and other places of business in the vicinity are finding the lunch and rest rooms recently opened for them at Cambridge Neighborhood House real boons. The lunch room is conducted by the Y. W. C. A. of Cambridge. The food is served at cost, and so planned that a suitable and attractive lunch can be had for 12 or 15 cents. The girls gather at small tables seating two or four. The rest room, opened by the house itself, is provided with chairs, tables and a couch, magazines and other literature, so that the lunch hour may be made profitable as well as restful.

The boys of the neighborhood, seeming quite deserted with all their usual interests closed, are enjoying a game room opened for them every Wednesday evening. They prefer it to the street, and have great sport over the various things the room affords. Girls are to have something special for them put into operation this week.

Ruggles Street Neighborhood House also has a lunch room for working girls. The facilities are less extensive than those at the Cambridge house but equally welcome. The girls leave their lunches on their way to work, and on their return at noon find everything that needs it all nicely heated or cooled and ready for them to eat in comfort.

The playground takes care of the children and gives them frequent outings.

The 119 gardens at Norfolk House are flourishing. They are conducted mostly by children, but a few of the others have some of their own, and men frequently come over in the evenings to help with the work, it being more necessary than usual to have each plot of ground produce its full quota. As the products mature there are to be canning lessons, so that all food that is not used at once can be set aside for winter. Cooking lessons, with the special object of food economy, will be given at the house on Fridays in August.

The children are busy at the vacation school with cobbling, carpentering and so on, and the little housekeepers are learning to cook and keep house. The very little children are cared for at the playground. Story telling and the library afford abundance of amusement for the larger young folk.

Week-end parties at the country place at Sharon are a chief interest at the Ellis Memorial. A week ago 85 went out, and the week before that 80. An equally large number went out last Saturday. One of the mothers clubs had an excursion to Nantasket last Friday, and another is going to Milton on Wednesday. A patriotic league for girls is being organized.

Much is hoped of the canning kitchen started on Friday at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. It is the first time cooking instruction has been offered to the Italian women, and they are responding to it encouragingly. The kitchen serves the double purpose of preserving food for winter use and instructing the women of the neighborhood in canning methods, as well as giving them an opportunity to serve their country and provide food for their own tables at small cost. Every worker is to be given a can of the food she helps put up, and at the end of the season will be given the privilege of buying at cost price any of the other. Even that given to her is to be kept at the school until autumn, to insure its being held for winter use and not eaten at once. The collection of all these cans of the season's end is expected to make an impressive display and teach a lesson on the value of putting aside for future use. The work is conducted by the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party.

A second activity among the women of the district is being conducted by the New England Italian War Relief Association, and consists of instructions in power machine operating at the North Bennet Street School. It is thought that the women may need even more constructive economic work than that related solely to the home if they are to achieve economic independence during these next few years. This is planned to help fortify them for whatever the near future may bring.

A friend of the school places her automobile at its service once every week. This is used to give outings to the women, and provides about the only vacation some of them have.

Girls at Denison House have been receiving instruction in the shampoo. On a certain morning last week they turned out in force to have their first lesson. They emerged from it with shining, fluffy tresses and the knowledge of how to do things for themselves next time. The summer school is taking up various essential but often neglected things of this sort, keeping the interest at a high pitch.

Potatoes, beans and turnips are doing finely for the children in the gardens at Olmstead Park. The children go out to work in the gardens twice every week. The mornings are spent at gardening and the afternoons among the treasures of the Children's Museum. The vacation school carries on clay modeling, chair seating and things of that sort.

A dance is given at the Elizabeth Peabody House every Wednesday and Friday evening.

CAMBRIDGE C. L. U. ELECTIONS

Announcement has been made of the election of Jonathan Perry, business agent of Engineers Local 16, as president of the Cambridge Central Labor Union.

AVIATION BILL READY TO SIGN

Measure as Enacted in the House Is Approved Without Division—All Amendments Fail of Approval by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expedition in the task of developing the new United States air service, upon which experts place great reliance in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion, is now assured, so far as Congress is concerned, by the passage in the Senate on Saturday of the huge appropriation bill carrying \$640,000,000 for the service. The measure, as perfected by the House, was accepted without a single change in the upper branch, on a voice vote.

Today Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark sign the bill. It then goes to the White House, where immediate executive approval is expected to be given.

On Saturday, Senator Hardwick of Georgia pressed his motion to strike out the provision of the bill enabling the President to draft enlisted men for the air service. This motion was defeated, 66 to 12. The opponents of the draft clause were Messrs. Borah, Broussard, Curtis, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Kirby, La Follette, McKellar, Norris, Owen and Vandaman.

In a vigorous speech opposing the draft clause Senator La Follette said that any war prosecuted by democracy ought to be without compulsory service.

Democracy ought never enter a war that it cannot prosecute with volunteers," he said, particularly objecting to compulsion for the extra hazardous air service.

Senator Gronna said he opposed the draft provision for the same reasons as Senator La Follette. He denounced the publication of statements that he intended to oppose the bill and filibuster against it as "a deliberate and unqualified falsehood." Senator Calder offered as an amendment the resolution of Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, proposing to amend the Army Draft Law to make aliens subject to conscription, excepting subjects of Germany or those exempted by treaty. He said of the nearly 10,000,000 men registered, over 1,000,000 were aliens, Arizona alone having 40 per cent of aliens.

Sensors Wadsworth, Stone, Brandegee, Lodge, and others also urged legislative action to subject aliens to the draft as well as future calls. Senator Stone said the Foreign Relations Committee planned to take action regarding the treaty question, and Senator Chamberlain said the State and War departments were being consulted regarding his resolution. The latter said, if possible, the Military Committee would act upon it this week.

The amendment was finally withdrawn, to expedite the bill.

OKLAHOMA OPENS RICH OIL WELLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The 12,000-barrel gusher which has recently been brought in on the Bird and Graham lease in Osage County, near Hominy, has caused great excitement in that section of the Oklahoma oil fields. This well is one of the biggest ever struck in Oklahoma, and its discovery has caused the prices of leases to advance in that locality. This was the second large well within a week in the Hominy field, the Sinclair company having brought in a 5000-barrel well on a 480-acre lease, for which it paid \$12,000,000 about a year ago.

Just at this time, when the Federal Government is expected to make heavy demands upon the oil industry for fuel oil and refined products in connection with prosecution of the war, the development of big producers is considered most fortunate.

Oil men say that the western portion of Osage County, which has not yet been opened up, promises to be one of the richest oil fields in the United States. This land belongs to the Osage Indians, and cannot be leased from them without approval of the Interior Department. It is said that one reason for holding these leases off the market is that the Federal Government does not desire to release any more royalty money into the hands of the Osages, who are already the richest Indians in the United States, if not in the entire world. The Government, it is said, has desired to conserve this enormous reservoir of reserve wealth for the future needs of the Osages.

WOMEN URGED TO SAVE TOMATO CROP IN MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—With the opening of the tomato-canning season close at hand, the effort to obtain the assistance of the women of Maryland to prevent waste in harvesting the crop is being redoubled, says the News.

The fact that Maryland's tomatoes are one of the biggest factors in the national food supply, that their conservation this year is more important than ever because of the great quantities of canned goods needed for the army, is being reiterated with new emphasis, every possible means being taken to bring about general realization of the intense seriousness of conditions. The packers frankly admit that a large proportion of the crop will be entirely lost unless the labor shortage problem be solved.

The committee on women in industry of the woman's section, Maryland

Council of Defense, is continuing its appeal in the most energetic manner possible.

"We are quite gratified at the response thus far," said Miss Almee Guggenheimer, an active member of the committee. "But it will have to be more general. The importance of co-operation cannot be too strongly stressed."

"We are endeavoring to secure the assistance particularly of groups of women—high school girls, teachers, Sunday-school classes and the like. The registration books are open at headquarters and the number of enrollments is encouraging."

The window cards issued by the committee as a means of gaining recruits for the Food Reserve Corps are attracting much attention. They bear the signature of W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and the approval of Food Administrator Hoover.

The heading is "Be a Packer; Not a Slacker," and the appeal to the sense of patriotism is impressively voiced throughout.

"We can depend upon about the same number of alien women and children this summer as last," F. A. Torsch of the Torsch Packing Company said, "but the men, in numerous instances, have jobs in munition factories so that it will not pay them to give up for the cannery work."

"The situation is one for grave concern. The time is growing short in which to secure the necessary supply of labor, for the tomato canning will commence about Aug. 1 and will become heavy about the middle of that month."

PUNTA ARENAS MEAT FREEZING ENTERPRISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PUNTA ARENAS, Argentina.—There has just been inaugurated here a meat freezing plant that holds the distinction of being the farthest south and the farthest from the centers of industry of any in the world. Punta Arenas is 1400 miles south of Buenos Aires, the center of the meat packing industry of South America, and a great distance south of the southern extremity of Australia, where meat is also packed for export. The opening of the plant is an indication of the growing importance of the straits regions as a meat producing country.

The new packing house really is an addition to the already existing meat-canning, extracting and soap works formerly owned by Jean Hoenelsen, but the entire establishment is now owned and operated by the "Sociedad Frigorifica Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan." The factory is a mile and a half from the port of Punta Arenas and has been designed along the latest lines with space that will permit the killing of 3000 sheep a day. The freezing rooms will accommodate 1000 sheep, which can then be put in the cold storage rooms, having a capacity for 1000 tons of frozen mutton.

FRENCH TAPESTRY GIVEN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The French Government, through M. Jullien, its Minister here, has sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offering as a present to the Argentine people a Gobelin tapestry entitled "General San Martin in the Pass of the Andes," executed in accordance with the drawings of the artist, Roll.

The French Minister states in the note that France makes the present in return for the 100 horses given it by the Argentine Government in 1909, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The Minister asks, in the name of his Government, that the tapestry be allowed a place in the war exhibition now being held here.

Dr. Pueyrredon, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed the appreciation of this Government for the handsome present, and has consented that it be exhibited as requested. The horses referred to were those which served a squadron of the regiment of mounted grenadiers which was sent to France to form a guard of honor during the inauguration of the statue of General San Martin.

SOLDIERS ENJOY SONGS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Under the direction of a singing master assigned to the camp by the United States Government, community singing has been introduced at Ft. Oglethorpe. War songs of all nations are being taught the soldiers there, and the voices are accompanied by the regimental bands. One of the most popular songs yet introduced, and which has proven a great success in England, has a chorus as follows:

"Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
And smile, smile, smile!
While you've a lucifer to light your way,
Smile, boys, that's the style!
What's the use of worrying? It never was worth while—
So pack up your troubles in your old kit bag,
And smile, smile, smile."

RAILROADS INADEQUATE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Railroads of the United States will be unable to handle all the business that will be offered them next fall, according to Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age Gazette, who spoke at a luncheon in the Hotel La Salle, attended by members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the National Industrial Traffic League, the Traffic Club of Chicago, and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Dunn, the Tribune says, pointed out that in addition to the normal traffic the railroads will have heavy Government business to take care of and that war materials will have to move rapidly.

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SUFFRAGISTS' SITUATION TOLD

Members of the Massachusetts

Woman Suffrage Association, affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, call attention to the diverse aims of the two national organizations for woman suffrage and disclaim any connection of the larger association with the picketing of the White House by the members of the Woman's Party.

They explain the aims of the two parties in this way: "The National Woman Suffrage Association believes in the enfranchisement of women by both state action and federal amendment, work to be emphasized in the states or in the nation, at any given time, as seems most practicable. At present the national association is strictly non-partisan. It is the traditional organization of suffragists."

"The Woman's Party, formerly the Congressional Union, came into existence four or five years ago, being founded by Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns who had been in England and been closely associated with the militant movement there. Their organization works for the federal amendment only and their method is to hold any political party in power responsible for its action in relation to woman suffrage. Failing in the effort to defeat President Wilson the union instituted the White House picketing, which has resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of 16 of the picketers."

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association and its allied organizations have no sympathy with either the fundamentals or the practice of the recent militant activities of the Woman's Party and they feel of the latter are extremely harmful to the woman suffrage cause. They have employed every available means to influence the Woman's Party to cease a course of procedure which is so apparently injurious."

COLLEGE MEN AT AVIATION SCHOOL

DAYTON, O.—Approximately 250 college graduates, most of them from the east, are now enlisted and assigned to the United States Army Aviation School on the campus at Ohio State University, says the News. The Ohio aviation school is said to be the largest being conducted by the Army.

The theoretical course extends over a period of eight weeks, during which time the students are expected to master wireless telegraphy and the gas engine. Although no official information has been given out, it is the expectation of the student-aviators that they will be sent to the French front as soon as they become master pilots. Instructors here say that only between 15 and 25 per cent of the students will qualify as first-class pilots, although many of them may become observers. They say that many of the men can pass the theoretical work but fail on the actual flying tests.

NEW ORLEANS BIDS FOR STATE CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Representative Earhardt, supported by Senator Stafford and several other members of both houses of the Legislature, has started a quiet campaign to take the capital of Louisiana to New Orleans. It is generally recognized that the capital building at Baton Rouge is no longer adequate for the State Government, and that the decline of Baton Rouge as a town, due largely to lack of suitable transportation facilities, and the need of a more central location for the seat of government, necessitates removal of the State House to another city. Previous to this extra session, Alexandria was favored, but it is evident that there is a strong and growing sentiment in behalf of the Crescent City as the next capital of the State. The backers of the new plan have

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obtained assurances from New Orleans interests that sufficient land for the State House grounds will be given, free of charge, if the capital is moved to that city. The plan is to locate the capitol at West End, on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, far enough from the city to be out of its direct influence, yet in easy communication with Federal and other offices there, and well connected with all parts of the State by rail. Representative Earhardt has announced that no motion will be presented at this extra session, but that the campaign will be begun at the regular session in 1918.

WOODMEN OFFER DRILL TEAMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A. H. Hatch of Jefferson City, under instructions from the National and State camps, Modern Woodmen of America, has tendered to Governor Gardner as home guards the drill teams of this fraternal organization in Missouri, numbering approximately 20,000 men, says the Globe Democrat. Hatch says these men are all able-bodied and are drilled in military tactics. It was understood by Hatch that the society's officials had tendered drill teams similarly in other states.

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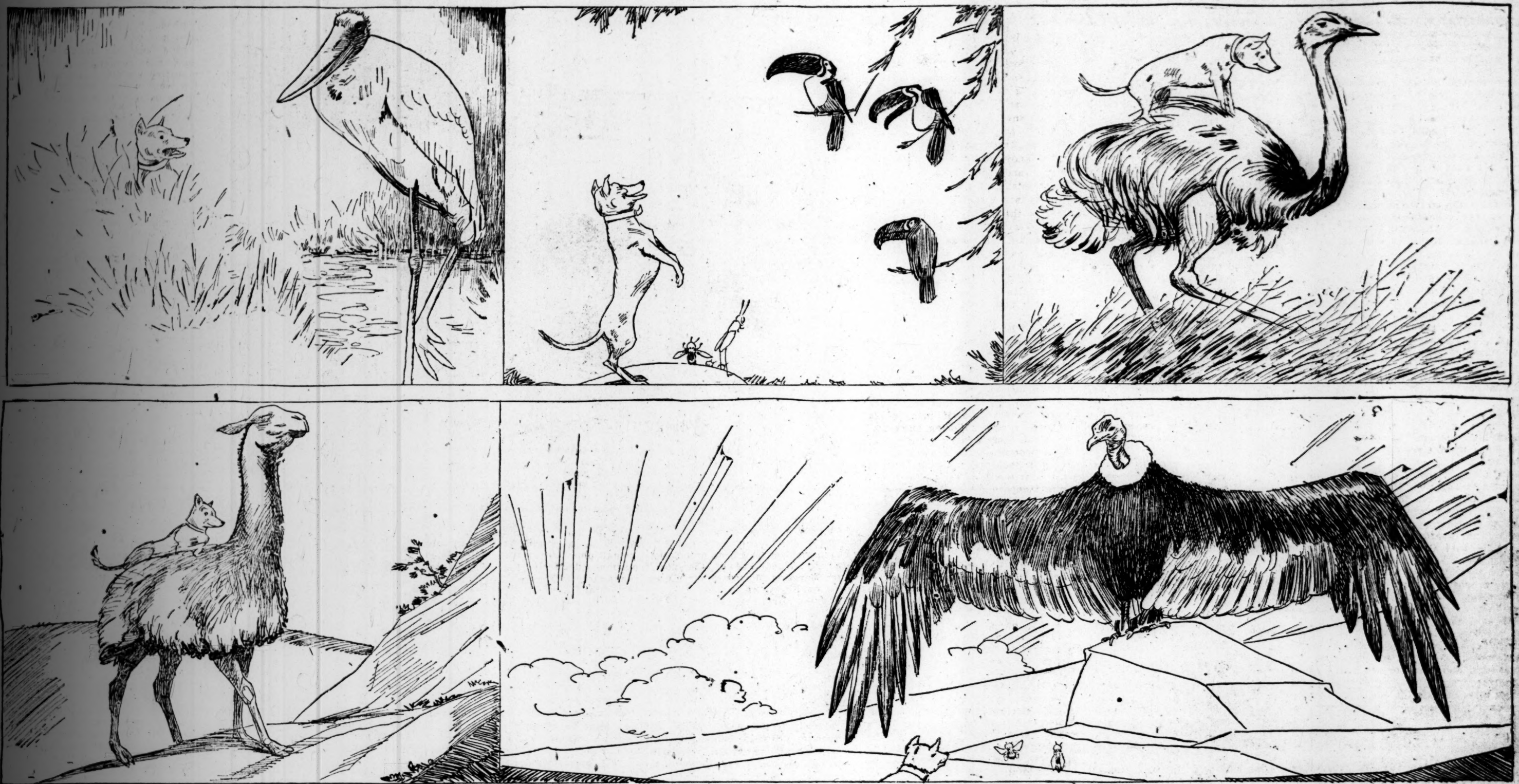
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which Tale it is Related How Dingo Came to Call Upon the Condor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One day, in South America, Dingo, having found a pleasant pool of water and the day being rather hot, decided to take a swim. As he came out, much refreshed, and was rubbing himself dry in the tall grass on the bank, whom should he see standing in a familiar pose, on one leg at the edge of the water, but his old friend, the adjutant stork.

"Why, we left you back in India!" exclaimed Dingo, giving the adjutant stork the heartiest of handshakes; and then, overjoyed, he went scam-

pering off to fetch the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper.

But, when they all came back together and confronted the long-legged bird, it proved not to be their old friend after all. He resembled him, but still there was a difference; and the newcomers backed away again rather shyly.

"Who are you?" they asked rudely, still staring.

"I am not an adjutant stork," replied the long-legged bird, "though I am so much like him that it is no wonder that you made the mistake. My name is jabiru, and I hasten to assure

you that I am no sort of relation to the jabberwock, who is wholly an imaginary bird. Don't expect to find him in South America."

In the course of the conversation, the jabiru remarked to the visitors that the largest flying bird on earth, the condor, was an inhabitant of South America, living in the crags of the mountains. At once Dingo resolved to call upon the condor, and so he set out. On his way, he was much amused to find a treeful of black, yellow and red birds with bills half as big as their bodies.

"Don't you get tired of carrying around such bills?" inquired Dingo of these birds, who had introduced themselves as toucans. But they replied that "the bills are really very light and not at all difficult to carry." Also, the toucans told Dingo that it was a long way to the home of the condor, and they said that perhaps the rhea might be willing to help Dingo to cover the distance.

As Dingo soon discovered, the rhea is the South American ostrich, quite like the African one, except that he is smaller. The rhea, after hearing

Dingo's request, amiably took the dog on his back and traveled swiftly across the plain. At the foot of the mountains, Dingo changed cars; the rhea being no mountain climber, the llama better served his purpose and he lay down comfortably upon the back of this South American camel.

"Am I too heavy?" inquired Dingo sweetly, suddenly thinking to inquire about the well-being of his benefactor. At this the llama could not keep back a smile. "I am strong," said he; "in fact I am noted as a burden bearer. I can go a long time without water, can live on very little food and

am able to travel easily through mountainous country. You see, I am descended from the same ancestor as the camel, and I am sometimes called a cameloid."

The llama took Dingo to the home of the condor, which was high up in the mountains. The condor himself was sitting with his back to the sun, drying his feathers.

"We are great flying birds," he explained. "We have to take good care of our feathers, especially of the great shafts which form our wings. It would never do for these, upon which our flight depends, to get mussed and

rumped. When our wings get damp and the feathers limp, we just spread them out in the sun and the sun soon stiffens and straightens each little filament in its place; then we are ready to soar again. Oh, yes, we can fly to great heights and we can rest on our wings in the air, as a boat rests on the water."

The kind, thoughtful condor offered then and there to take Dingo and the bees up for a flight, his feathers having dried satisfactorily; but Dingo preferred remaining on the solid earth. His travels of that day had already been many and varied.

The Pilgrims Land in Holland

At last the ship bearing the rest of the Pilgrims reached Holland. The captain had told them that soon they would land in Amsterdam. All were upon the deck, eager to catch the first glimpse of the city which was to be their home.

"If it were not for this fog, I think you could see the city now," said one of the sailors to the group of children at the bow.

They peered into the mist, but not a sign of the city could they see, writes Margaret Pumphrey in "Pilgrim Stories." Above, a ball of soft, yellow light showed where the sun was trying to shine through the haze. Sometimes a great, shadowy sail floated toward them out of the mist. Many little fishing boats passed quite close to the ship.

In one of these a little boy sat on the big brown net piled up in one end of the boat. He looked up and saw the children on the ship high above him, and waved his hand. Of course, the children waved to him, and, of course, when their ship had passed the little fishing boat, they ran to the other end of the deck and waved again. They waved until boy, net, and boat were all lost in the fog.

Then the children turned again to watch for the city.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Brewster.

"O-o-o-o-oh!" echoed a dozen others.

What was it they saw? Out of the mist rose high, shining towers, golden church spires, and tall pointed roofs with wonderful chimneys. For a minute all were speechless.

"The city looks as though it were floating right on the water," said Mary Chilton, when she had found her voice.

"It is, almost," answered her mother. "I am told there is water all around it, and through it. In many of the streets are waterways where boats pass to and fro between the houses."

It took the ship a long time to make its way past the other boats in the harbor, and up to the landing. On the shore stood a number of Englishmen who had waited hours for this ship to arrive. Some had lived in Holland several years, but most of them were Pilgrims who had been carried away from England in the Dutch ship.

Mary Chilton's eyes moved quickly from one to another of the men on the shore. "There he is, there!" she cried. "Mother, mother, there is father! He does not see us. Wave your handkerchief!"

The Brewster children soon picked out their young friend, William Brad-

ford, and were waving and calling to him, though the deep shouts of the sailors drowned their voices. Nearly every one had seen some dear friend in the group on the shore.

Would the ship never make the landing? How very slow the sailors were! Most of the men had prepared little homes for their families. They had rented small houses near together, that they might not be lonely in this strange city.

"I have taken a cottage for you near Master Robinson's," said Bradford to Elder Brewster, when greetings were over. "It is not such a fine large house as your home in Scrooby, but it is comfortable."

"You are very kind," answered the older man. "We do not need a large house. If it will shelter you and us, it is large enough."

"Yes," said Mistress Brewster, "we want you to make our house your home until you have one of your own." Bradford thanked his friends, then, taking little Fear in his strong arms, he led the way.

Before them was what looked to be a long hill, very flat on top. There were stairs up the side, and, when these had been climbed, the Pilgrims found themselves on a wide, smooth road. They were as high as the tree tops and could look down upon the shining red roofs of the houses.

On many of the chimneys were great nests of sticks and straw. In some of them the Pilgrims saw young storks with their hungry mouths wide open. On one chimney the mother-bird sat on the nest and the father stood on one leg beside her, guarding the home.

From this high road the Pilgrims looked over the cottages into the pretty gardens behind them. They could see beautiful churches, large shops and narrow streets.

In every direction they saw great windmills with four long arms stretched out to catch the breeze. They were taller than the highest houses, and one might fancy them to be giant watchmen guarding the city.

The Sailor Man

(A Little Play to Act)

Characters: Sailor Man, Two Children.

Scene: The Sailor Man's house, beside the sea. He sits in the doorway, knotting ropes. Enter the Children.

Sailor Man: How do you do? Children (together): We are very well, thank you, and we hope you are the same. We heard that you had a boat, and we thought that perhaps you would take us out in her, and teach us how to sail, for that is what we wish most to know.

Sailor Man: All in good time. I am busy now, but by and by, when my work is done, I may perhaps take one of you, if you are ready to learn. Meantime here are some ropes that need knotting; you might be doing that, since it has to be done.

(He shows them how to tie the knots and goes out. First child drops the ropes and runs to the window and looks out.)

First Child: There is the sea! The waves come up on the beach, almost to the door of the house. They run up all white, like prancing horses, and then they go dragging back. Come and look!

Second Child: I cannot. I am tying a knot.

First Child: Oh! I see a boat. She is dancing like a lady at a ball; I never saw such a beauty. Come, look!

Second Child: I cannot. I am tying a knot.

First Child: I shall have a delightful sail in that boat. I expect that the sailor man will take me, because I am the eldest, and I know more about it. There was no need of my watching when he showed you the knots, because I knew already how to make them.

(Enter the Sailor Man.) Sailor Man: Well, my work is over. What have you been doing in the meantime?

First Child: I have been looking at the boat. What a beauty she is! I shall have the best time in her that ever I had in my life.

Second Child: I have been tying knots.

Sailor Man (To the second child, holding out his hand): Come, then, I will take you out in the boat, and teach you to sail her.

First Child: But I am older, and I know a great deal more than he does. Sailor Man: That may be, but a person must learn to tie a knot before he can learn to sail a boat.

First Child: But I have learned to tie a knot. I know all about it! Sailor Man: How can I tell that? (From "The Big Brother Play-Book," by Laura E. Richards.)

The Three Jovial Welshmen

There were three jovial Welshmen. As I have heard them say, And they would go a-hunting Upon St. David's Day.

All the day they hunted, And nothing could they find, But a ship a-sailing, A-sailing with the wind.

One said it was a ship, The other he said, nay; The third said it was a house With the chimney blown away.

And all night they hunted, And nothing could they find, But the moon a-gliding, A-gliding with the wind.

One said it was the moon, The other he said, nay; The third said it was a cheese, With half of it cut away.

And all day they hunted, And nothing could they find, But a hedgehog in a bramble-bush, And that they left behind.

The first said 'twas a hedgehog, The second he said, nay; The third it was a pin-cushion, With the pins stuck in wrong way.

And all night they hunted, And nothing could they find, But a hare in a turnip field, And that they left behind.

The first said it was a hare, The second he said, nay; The third said it was a calf, And the cow had run away.

And all day they hunted, And nothing could they find, But an owl in a holly-tree, And that they left behind.

The first said it was an owl, The second he said, nay; The third said 'twas an old man, And his beard was growing gray.

—Old Rhyme.

The Japanese Toy Trade

The trade in Japanese toys has lately increased tremendously, and toy buyers state that probably the Japanese will keep up this increased trade in toys of the lower grade, even after the end of the war. Toys can be produced cheaply in Japan, because labor and other conditions permit them to be turned out at low cost. A skilled Japanese toymaker, so it is said, receives a wage of only 37 cents a day.

On a Louisiana Plantation

Near the end of the Eighteenth Century, while Louisiana still belonged to the French, the people's principal crop, indigo, one season failed them.

It was at this crisis that Jean Etienne de Bore determined to manufacture sugar. It was a costly undertaking, writes Charles Gayarre (adapted in The Edison-Laird Reader Number Four). His wife warned him that her father had in former years made the attempt. Friends and relatives joined her, but they could not shake his strong resolve.

He purchased a quantity of cane seed from two persons who had cultivated sugar cane for the purpose of making a kind of sirup which was sold as a dainty in the New Orleans market. He then began to plant and to make all needful preparations.

Bore's attempt excited the keenest interest. Many visited his plantation during the year, and on the day when the grinding of the canes was to begin, a number of the principal people of that section were present to witness the failure or the success of the experiment. The question in every one's mind was: "Will the sirup granulate? Will it become sugar?"

The crowd waited with eager impatience for the moment when the juice should decide that it was ready to granulate. When the moment arrived, stillness came upon the throng, each man holding his breath.

Suddenly the sugar maker cried in exultant tone, "It granulates!" Inside the building and outside, the wonderful tidings might have been heard flying from mouth to mouth as if a hundred glad echoes were telling it to one another. The bystanders pressed forward to learn the fact, each for himself. When they could no longer doubt, there came a shout of joy, and all flocked around Jean Etienne de Bore, almost embracing him in their excitement. The next year de Bore had a crop which sold for \$12,000—a large sum for that time.

De Bore's plantation was laid out for beauty and productiveness. Flowers of every description perfumed the air. Orchards produced every kind of fruit which the semitropical climate made possible. Remarkable success had been obtained in producing an abundance of juicy grapes, every bunch of which had to be protected from the birds when the grapes began to ripen.

The fields were also cultivated with such care that no half-crop or short-crop was known. From the time of the coming in of the sugar kettle to 1820, every crop yielded the same quantity within a few hogheads.

It was a self-sufficient little domain, exporting a good deal, and importing little. It was abundantly supplied with sheep and with every variety of poultry. Eggs were sold by the bushel.

A numerous herd of cattle, under the care of old Pompey and a black youngster called Souris, pastured luxuriously and grew fat. And what a quantity of fresh butter, rich cheese, milk, and cream!

Barns were filled to overflowing with corn, rice and hay; hives ran over with honey, and vegetables were

without measure. Carriages were always ready for use, and horses, all glossy and sleek, were ready for the saddle and for driving; mules, well-fed and well-curved, delighted the field hands. Shrimps and fish from the rivers and multitudes of crawfish from the deep ditches might always be had; . . . De Bore had made his estate both a farm and a plantation.

Every day before dawn, loaded carts departed for New Orleans, and their drivers were back at the plantation at half-past 10 o'clock with the mail, the daily paper, and whatever else they had to bring. It was clockwork on that plantation under the old regime.

The Ox Who Won the Forfeit.

Long ago a man owned a very strong Ox. The owner was so proud of his Ox, that he boasted to every man he met about how strong his Ox was.

One day the owner went into a village, and said to the men there: "I will pay a forfeit of 1000 pieces of silver, if my strong Ox cannot draw a line of 100 wagons."

The men laughed, and said: "Very well; bring your Ox, and we will tie 100 wagons in a line and see your Ox draw them along."

So the man brought his Ox into the village. A crowd gathered to see the sight, we may read in "Jataka Tales," retold by Ellen C. Babbitt. The 100 carts were in line, and the strong Ox was yoked to the first wagon.

Then the owner whipped his Ox, and said: "Get up, you wretch! Get along, you rascal!"

But the Ox had never been talked to in that way, and he stood still. Neither the blows nor the hard names could make him move.

At last the poor man paid his forfeit, and went sadly home. There he threw himself on his bed and cried: "Why did that strong Ox act so? Many a time he has moved heavier loads easily. Why did he shame me before all those people?"

At last he got up and went about his work. When he went to feed the Ox that night, the Ox turned to him and said: "Why did you whip me to-day? You never whipped me before. Why did you call me 'wretch' and 'rascal'? You never called me hard names before."

Then the man said: "I will never

treat you badly again. I am sorry I whipped you and called you names. I will never do so any more. Forgive me."

"Very well," said the Ox: "Tomorrow I will go into the village and draw the 100 carts for you. You have always been a kind master until today. Tomorrow you shall gain what you lost."

The next morning the owner fed the Ox well, and hung a garland of flowers about his neck. When they went into the village, the men laughed at the man again.

They said: "Did you come back to lose more money?"

"Today I will pay a forfeit of 2000 pieces of silver if my Ox is not strong enough to pull the 100 carts," said the owner.

So again the carts were placed in a line, and the Ox was yoked to the first. A crowd came to watch again. The owner said: "Good Ox, show how strong you are! You fine, fine creature!" And he patted his neck and stroked his sides.

At once the Ox pulled with all his strength. The carts moved on until the last cart stood where the first had been.

Then the crowd shouted, and they paid back the forfeit the man had lost, saying: "Your Ox is the strongest Ox we ever saw."

And so the Ox and the man went home happily.

Had First Private Library

Aristotle, the celebrated Greek philosopher, is the first person on record as possessing a private library.

The Wisdom That Is of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE never ceases to assure mankind that the wisdom of God is not something problematical, uncertain, and difficult to apprehend, but that it lies to hand, the most readily comprehensible and reasonable thing in existence. Mrs. Eddy, in stating on page 275 of *Science and Health* that "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God," brings the fact, clearly, before all who study the words, that God is All-in-all. Thus all wisdom belongs to God.

Perhaps the statement may be rapidly enough conceded to be true by many in a half-hearted kind of way. But Christian Science insists that no half-way position can be taken up with regard to the truth about God; whatever is stated about Him must either be absolutely true or not true at all. Hence Christian Science, in affirming that all wisdom belongs to God, means thereby that no wisdom is to be found anywhere outside the consciousness of immortal Mind. What, then, it may be asked, is the wisdom of men? And the question leads to the further query: What is man? Now to possess an understanding of the distinction between man and mankind is to be able to comprehend the difference between the wisdom that is of God and the so-called wisdom of the world.

Christian Science teaches, as has been indicated, that God is All-in-all. God is infinite. All that is real exists in His consciousness. Creation is the manifestation of God's consciousness; and creation is entirely spiritual, because God is infinite Spirit. What, then, Christian Science reveals, is the absolute fact that there is one perfect creation, consisting of spiritual ideas; and man, the real man, is included in this spiritual creation. Man is forever in the divine Mind, a conscious individual idea; and the consciousness of man consists of the understanding of God and His ideas. It is this spiritual understanding of the true or real ideas of God which constitutes the wisdom of God.

Seemingly opposed to the true sense

of creation is the false sense which goes by the name of material creation. But so-called material creation is nothing but the subjective state of the human mind, called sometimes the carnal mind, the mind, that is, opposed in belief to immortal Mind. Between the truths of immortal Mind and the beliefs of the human mind there never can be reconciliation; there never can be any agreement, in other words, between Spirit and matter, good and evil, Truth and error; for the simple reason that Spirit, good, or Truth is real, whereas matter, evil, or error is unreal. The position has been defined by Christian Science so accurately that no one who has studied the subject with adequate care can remain in doubt concerning it. Men have believed that a particular day of reckoning will take place when divine wisdom will sit in judgment on human motives and acts, sifting the chaff from the wheat, and that a verdict will be given consigning men to glory or to perdition. Such a theory misrepresents divine wisdom and fails to grasp its allness; indeed, the theory is based on a complete misunderstanding of God. The wisdom of God is active every moment; and it is God's wisdom, as divine Principle acting through spiritual law, which is immovable as the multiplication table which through its own inexorable correctness corrects the errors of human sense. "No final judgment awaits mortals," Mrs. Eddy writes (*Science and Health*, page 291), "for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error."

But, asks some one, are not these truths about God and His ways beyond the ordinary mortal? Christian Science replies that men must start from the point of absolute knowledge if they would solve life's problems aright. It is because they have been content with relative reasoning to far too great an extent that they have so largely failed in solving these problems. There was no doubt or misgiving in the mind of James when he wrote: "If any of you lack wisdom,

let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." The apostle obviously could not mean that merely raising one's voice in entreaty to God would bring him the wisdom from on high. To ask God for anything, in the scientific sense, is to spiritually understand God, to possess the knowledge of Him as Truth, Life, and Love. It is this knowledge which makes a man wise, and endows him with power to solve his problems and to help others to solve theirs. Paul in his appeal to the Philippians asks them to "let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." What was the mind "which was also in Christ Jesus"? It was the spiritual understanding of God which he possessed in such fullness. Never was there a man wiser than Jesus the Christ, as was shown in all manner of ways. Through it he was able to heal every kind of false belief—disease and sin in every conceivable form, which sprang from the erroneous sense of creation. It enabled him to bring back to life those who had seemed to die. It was manifested in his gentleness toward the children of men, in his kindness toward suffering humanity, and in his denunciation of all that was hypocritical in the dealings of men with each other. It empowered him to tear the mask from false theology and expose priestcraft as a bald imposition against the rights of individual, spiritual man, made in God's image and likeness.

Men, then, have got to know themselves; they have to see where exactly they stand with relation to the eternal facts of being. As they do so, they are surely entering into the wisdom that is of God. "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil," (*Science and Health*, page 571.) All the suffering men have seemed to endure has been due to the world's ignorance of God and of spiritual man. Christian Science shows that wisdom is identical with Truth; Truth it is which destroys ignorance; and consequently it is divine wisdom or Truth which destroys human suffering. The world has striven for many a day to heal itself through efforts based on the assumption that God is not infinite. It has failed along that line. As mankind enter into the possession of the mind of Christ, they are gaining that wisdom of which they stand so much in need, and finding themselves becoming healthier and happier.

Literature Friendly and Intimate

Literature, lofty as it may be at times, is not remote and austere. At its best it is friendly and intimate. It is not for holidays only and occasions of state; it is for everyday use. It is not for the wise and the learned only, but for all sorts and conditions of men. It provides the simple ballad and the merry folk-tale that lived by word of mouth generation after generation on the lonely hillside; and it proffers also the soul-searching tragedy which grips the masses in the densely crowded city. It has its message for all, old and young, rich and poor, educated and ignorant; and it is supreme only as it succeeds in widening its invitation to include us all. At one moment it brings words of cheer to the weak-kneed and the downhearted; at another it stirs the strong like the blare of the bugle. . . . It is sometimes to be recaptured only by diligent scholarship out of the dust of the ages; and it is sometimes to be discovered amid the fleeting words lavishly poured out in the books of the hour, in the magazines and even in the daily journals. It may be born of an occasion and yet worthy to survive through the long ages—the Gettysburg address, for example, and the "Recessional"—Brander Matthews.

"As long as you are journeying in the interior of the desert you have no particular point to make for as your resting-place. The endless sands yield nothing but small stunted shrubs; even these fail after the first two or three days, and from that time you pass over broad plains—you pass over newly reared hills—you pass through valleys dug out by the last week's storm—and the hills and the valleys are sand, sand, sand, still sand, and only sand, and sand, and sand again. The earth is so samely that your eyes turn toward heaven—toward heaven, I mean in sense of sky. You look to the sun, for he is your taskmaster, and by him you know the measure of the work that you have done, and the measure of the work that remains for you to do. He comes when you strike your tent in the early morning, and then, for the first hour of the day, as you move forward on your camel, he stands at your near side, and makes you know that the whole day's toil is before you; then for awhile, and a long while, you see him no more, for you are veiled and shrouded, and dare not look upon the greatness of his glory, but you know where he strides overhead, by the touch of his flaming sword." So writes Kinglake in "Eothen." "Conquering time marches



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Edith S. Watson

Digging Potatoes in Nova Scotia

"There are two villages of Grand Pré. One lies on the slopes beyond the Cornwallis with the broad valley smiling before her doors. The other was founded by Longfellow and lies within the glowing lines of his poetry, enveloped in the mists of romance. It is difficult to separate the two; and the Grand Pré of fact is pervaded by a charm not her own from association with the Grand Pré of the poet," writes Margaret Morley in her "Down North and Up Along."

"Looking over the peaceful meadows from the hill-top above Grand

Pré, we cease to behold the present scene, and the poet's fancy rises to take its place. We read the page before us, and the forest primeval occupies the neighboring hills notwithstanding the fact that not a forest tree is now on them; and we listen gratefully to the murmuring pines and hemlocks, although the pines are not enough pine trees in all Nova Scotia to murmur effectively, and it is a question as to whether they ever flourished near Grand Pré. Still, in our imagination they are there, and we shall no doubt learn that the image we have

so long held of them is far more enduring than are our memories of Grand Pré as we saw it.

"As we read on out of the poet's book the modern English houses are blotted out, and along the single street of Grand Pré straggle the poet's houses with their overhanging thatched roofs, their dormer windows, and their quaint doorways. In spite of the stones lying prone in the meadow by the well, we see the chapel with its uplifted cross, not on the lowlands, but on the side of the ridge, where in our imagination the quaint and comfortable houses stand. . . . The broad-eaved barns, low-thatched and bursting with the harvest, cluster like separate villages each about its farmhouse, as the poet has shown them to us.

"Down towards Horton's Landing—apart, as the poet has set it, and as it should be—is the peaceful and charming home of Evangeline. There in the broad-beamed house she lives with her father. We see her as distinctly as we see the young girl of today passing along the street. . . . we know her as well as we know the members of our own household, and here in Grand Pré she seems very near to us. We know she is sitting at her spinning wheel down there by Horton's Landing; in the home of her father, with its oaken beams. She is fair and bright with the sparkle of French vivacity that plays in her black eyes. She is clad in the picturesque attire of her countrypeople; and in the corner near her is the great loom where she sits through the winter weaving cloth for the family, and laying up piles of linen against a day that is nearing and about which she is dreaming."

"We know the Grand Pré before us is not the imagined scene of Longfellow's poem, yet we cannot see the old willows and the straight poplars planted by the early French settlers without emotion. We cannot gaze upon the meadows before the door of Grand Pré without remembering the hands that first held back the sea. Nor would we if we could."

"Suppose the Acadians were not the folk of the poet's fancy; suppose the romance expended upon their sad history does not wholly belong to them—still, their history was the rough material out of which the poet fashioned a beautiful form."

Summer

The summer down the garden walks
Swept in her garments bright;
She touched the pale still lily stalks
And crowned them with delight;
She breathed upon the rose's head
And filled its heart with fire. . . .

The larkspurs stood like sentinels
To greet her as she came,
Soft rang the Canterbury bells
The music of her name. . . .

—E. Nesbit.

Light in the West

Far up upon the deck I stood,
And gazed around.
Nor sight of living thing was there,
Nor scarce a sound.
The heaving sea was dark,
Sullen and cold;
But in the west there lay serene
A bar of gold.

Empty and vast the ocean gray
Around me lay;
The ship a speck alone that marked
The fading day—
Bleak, dark, and cold; and yet
It came to me
That in that bar of gold is light
For all to see.

O great land of the golden West,
In thy strong youth,
See that thou guardest well and pure
The Eternal Truth!

—Mary Lloyd McConnell.

Kinglake in the Desert

on, and by and by the descending sun has compassed the heaven, and now softly touches your right arm, and throws your lank shadow over the sand right along on the way for Persia. . . . Then begins your season of rest."

"My servants, helped by the Arabs, busied themselves in pitching the tent and kindling the fire. Whilst this was doing, I used to walk away towards the east, confiding in the print of my foot as a guide for my return. Apart from the cheering voices of my attendants I could better know and feel the loneliness of the desert. The influence of such scenes, however, was not of a softening kind, but filled me rather with a sort of childish exultation in the self-sufficiency which enabled me to stand thus alone in the wilderness of Asia—a short-lived pride, for wherever man wanders, he still remains tethered by the chain that links him to his kind; and so when the night closed round me, I began to return—to return, as it were, to my own gate. Reaching at last some high ground, I could see, and see with delight, the fire of our small encampment; and when, at last, I regained the spot, it seemed a very home that had sprung up for me in the midst of these solitudes. My Arabs were busy with their bread—Mysseri rattling teacups—the little kettle with

her odd, old-maidish looks, sat humming away old songs about England; and two or three yards from the fire my tent stood prim and tight with open portal, and with welcoming look—a look like the old armchair of our lyrist's (Barry Cornwall) 'sweet Lady Anne.'"

"By-and-by. . . I feasted like a king—like four kings—like a boy in the fourth form."

"When the cold, sullen morning dawned, and my people began to load the camels, I always felt loath to give back to the waste this little spot of ground that had glowed for a while with the cheerfulness of a human dwelling. One by one the cloaks, the saddles, the baggage, the hundred things that strewed the ground and made it look so familiar—all these were taken away, and laid upon the camels. A speck in the broad tracts of Asia remained still impressed with the mark of patent portmanteaus, and the heels of London boots; the embers of the fire lay black and cold upon the sand; and these were the signs we left."

"My tent was spared to the last, but when all else was ready for the start, then came its fall; the pegs were drawn, the canvas shivered, and in less than a minute there was nothing that remained of my genial home but only a pole and a bundle. The en-

croaching Englishman was off, and instant upon the fall of the canvas, like an owner who had waited and watched, the Genius of the Desert stalked in."

"On the eighth day. . . there appeared a dark line upon the edge of the forward horizon, and soon the line deepened into a delicate fringe that sparkled here and there as though it were sown with diamonds. There then before me were the gardens and the minarets of Egypt, and the mighty works of the Nile, and I. . . I had lived to see, and I saw them."

"When evening came I was still within the confines of the Desert, and my tent was pitched as usual, but one of my Arabs stalked away rapidly towards the west without telling me of the errand on which he was bent. After a while he returned; he had toiled on a graceful service; he had traveled all the way on to the border of the living world, and brought me back for a token an ear of rice, full, fresh, and green."

"The next day I entered upon Egypt, and floated along (for the delight was as the delight of bathing) through green wavy fields of rice, and pastures fresh and plentiful, and dived into the cold verdure of groves and gardens, and quenched my hot eyes in shade, as though in a bed of deep waters."

Bryant

The early education of William Cullen Bryant and the influences which surrounded him are thus described by Dr. Augustus Hopkins Strong:

"His first schoolhouse was built of logs, but pedagogy in those days meant severe discipline, and the three R's were ground into the very fiber of his being. He was industrious and meditative. His natural habit of seclusion was fostered by the presence and influence in the family of his mother's father, Ebenezer Snell, who frowned on all frivolity in the children. Grandfather Snell was a magistrate. . . . A bundle of birchen twigs hung beside the chimney of the log house, as an indispensable part of the kitchen furniture, and as a warning to evildoers. Such rods boys often had to gather for their own castigation."

"But there were also books. Bryant traced back his poetical gift to his great-grandfather, Doctor Howard, who had left a large part of his library to his descendants. The boy devoured 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Robinson Crusoe.' Pope, Gray, and Goldsmith were his father's possessions, and these served to mitigate the influence of Anne Bradstreet and other New England poets."

"We must not forget the educational influence of the times. Though Bryant was born in 1794, when the war of the Revolution was over, stories of the Boston Tea Party and of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga and of Valley Forge, were the chief entertainments of the fireside. There was no theater or circus, but the militia master and the husking-bee, the apple-paring, the barn-raising and the maple-sugar camp furnished excitement to the young folk of the community. The love of country flourished side by side with the love of nature. The pulpit of that day dealt with great themes. . . . The poetry of that age must needs be a serious poetry. But the material was there. The beauty and grandeur of nature, patriotic pride and boundless hope for the country's future, gratitude to God for freedom and faith in God's guidance of the individual and of the State—what nobler sources of poetic inspiration were ever found in any land?"

Paved With Service

As I see it there is only one royal road to anything approaching contentment and that road is paved from beginning to end with service.—Leigh M. Hodges.

Greatly Begin

Greatly begin, though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim is crime!—Lowell.

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The Poplars

The poplar trees are whispering low
To little secret winds that blow
Among their murmuring leaves.
The poplar trees are singing through-
out the sultry hours—
Songs the cherished garden flowers
Will never, never know;
Songs the blessed harvest field will
never, never know—
Are singing to the little winds that
flutter to and fro.

—Isabel Butchart.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917

EDITORIALS

Where England Stands

THE speech of Dr. Michaelis, before the Reichstag, has not been long in producing an answer from Mr. Lloyd George. At a great meeting, in Queen's Hall, in commemoration of the Belgian Independence Day, the Prime Minister made it abundantly clear that the United Kingdom stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States in demanding a peace with a democratic Germany. The Government of Germany, the Prime Minister went on to insist, was of course the business of Germany, and if Germany wanted an autocracy, Germany would naturally have an autocracy; but the terms of peace were the business of the Allies, if they were victorious, and if Germany insisted on an autocratic government, then the terms of peace would have to be such as would control an autocratic government, and not such as could safely be made with a democratic people.

From the very first words to the very last, Mr. Lloyd George made it perfectly plain that, in his opinion, Germany was living in a fool's paradise, and that before very long Dr. Michaelis would find himself making speeches of a very different nature to that of the speech made on his appointment to office. The German Government, he declared, was still maintaining its career of miscalculations. That career which began by imagining that Belgium would not fight, that the United Kingdom would not enter the war, that should the United Kingdom enter the war it would not be able to raise a great Army as well as a great Navy, and so forth ad infinitum, was now ending in a similar miscalculation with respect to the United States. The answer to this, as far as the United Kingdom was concerned, Mr. Lloyd George declared, was not theoretical, it was distinctly practical, to use an old and homely proverb, the proof of the pudding was in the eating. The United Kingdom was not only maintaining the greatest Navy in the world, but had organized and equipped an enormous Army; not only was it maintaining its shipbuilding production of the days of peace, but, in answer to the U-boat menace, it was steadily and enormously increasing it. "This year," he told his audience, "we have turned out four times as many ships as last year. In the last two months of this year we should turn out as many ships as we did in the whole twelve months of last year. Next year we should turn out six times as many ships as last year." That, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, was part, and part only of Great Britain's answer to the submarine menace. Another answer was the fact that in spite of the war the food products of the United Kingdom were steadily increasing, and reaching a point which would never have been attempted except under the pressure of war. "Our food supply for the year 1917-18," he declared, "is already secured. With reasonable economy there is a program of cultivation which will make the food supply of 1918-19 secure, even if our losses at sea are greater."

Reading these statements by the light of the recent debate in the Reichstag it is perfectly easy to understand what Herr Philipp Scheidemann meant, when, referring to the statement of Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, made some time ago, that the war would be won by the submarines in two months, he declared, "Heydebrand, your submarine watch has run down." So far as present indications go, Herr Scheidemann was completely justified in that remark. Midsummer has gone by; the days are beginning steadily to shorten on the Atlantic; the longer nights, during which the submarine finds a greater difficulty in working, the rougher seas, which protect the freighters from its attacks, are being reached, and yet at the very moment when every condition is in their favor, the toll of their victims is being steadily decreased. The fact is, as Herr Scheidemann and the Liberal party in Germany know very well, that the German Government, whilst dwelling on the notorious weaknesses of the Allies, speak as though the difficulties of Germany were not far greater. There is no doubt, however, at this moment, that if Congress would really drop politics entirely, and devote itself to a steady prosecution of the war, the war might be ended this winter. If the war is not ended this winter it will be solely because the autocratic powers in Germany, particularly the military clique, into whose hands the government of the country has now passed, believe that the paltering with Armageddon, in Washington, has afforded them a breathing space, which may be taken advantage of for pursuing a Micawberian policy, a policy, that is to say, of waiting for something to turn up.

They hope for the breaking of Russia, they hope for the collapse of France, they hope for the victory of the submarines, they hope for half a hundred things, which, if any one of them did occur, would not affect the ultimate result one atom, so long as the United States put her full strength into the war; and their hopes would be dashed, and their house of Micawberian cards would collapse, if they realized that there was to be no more paltering at Washington, but that the war was to be pushed with the same determination, even if with the same mistakes, with which it has been pushed in London and in Paris. Of course mistakes were made in London, and of course mistakes are being made in Washington. This is an inevitable effect of the human heritage of regarding mistakes as part of the game, but just as great mistakes have been made, and far greater miscalculations have been indulged in in Berlin, so that it only requires an expression of the same whole-hearted energy in Washington, as has been displayed in London and Paris, to bring the war to an end this winter. If therefore Congress values the lives of its soldiers and its duty to its Allies, it will throw every political consideration overboard in one determined effort to bring the war to an end this winter. It can be done, and it is the duty of the people of the United States to see that it is done.

That, clearly, was what Mr. Lloyd George had in his

mind, when he told the German Government that they were making precisely the same mistake over the United States that they had made over the United Kingdom. The sneering references to the contemptible little mercenary army of England read a little curiously in the light of Mons and the Marne, of Ypres and Bapaume, of Vimy Ridge and Messines. Yet the Hohenzollerns, like the Bourbons, seem incapable of learning. The same contemptuous references which once did duty for criticism of Lord French's "First Hundred Thousand" are now doing duty, a little belatedly and a little shamefacedly, for criticism of General Pershing's first hundred thousand, and those who produce these criticisms are perfectly aware of the fact. Therefore, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "I think they have discovered their mistake about us, and now they are just going to go through the same process with the United States. I want to put it to them," he continued, "if Great Britain, not a very large country, while she is maintaining and equipping, and even building up the equipment for an Army of millions, in the field and in reserve, in full fighting array, while she is maintaining the greatest Navy in the world, can organize, in the third year of an exhausting war, so as to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice the population of the United Kingdom, with endless national resources, going to be beaten because she has not yet put forth her full strength?"

All of which means, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, that the United Kingdom is in the war with the United States in order to secure the future peace of the world, and to put her name with that of the United States, to a treaty which shall secure, so far as may be possible, that peace for the future. That, Mr. Lloyd George declared in effect, was his answer to Dr. Michaelis' demand for a victorious peace for Germany. "Let not Germany," he declared, "harbor any delusions that it is going to put Great Britain out of this fight until liberty has been reestablished throughout the world."

The World's Wheat Supply

THE tendency, always, is to reckon the world's total food supply almost solely from the basis of the number of bushels of wheat which may be expected to be available. There has been, and will, no doubt, continue to be, some reason for adhering to this basis, because of the fact that wheat in bulk, being virtually nonperishable, and capable of transportation at low cost, is the food commodity generally utilized for maintaining the economic balance between countries which produce more food than their needs require and those which always look elsewhere for a portion of their supplies. It is an interesting fact, however, that in normal times and under usual economic conditions, the wheat crop of the world represents not more than one-fifth of the food supply of the people of the white races. While it is true that armies in the field consume 50 per cent per capita more wheat than the same number of men would consume as civilians, it is a safe assumption that an equal number of consumers, not actually engaged in war, have found ways of reducing the per capita consumption sufficiently to maintain the estimated average.

Statisticians and economists throughout the civilized world have, for years, indulged in speculation as to just what foodstuff could be found as a substitute, in case the production of wheat should greatly diminish. Such speculation, in view of the facts, however, need not be regarded with serious concern, for the total normal production of wheat is increasing gradually each decade, although an occasional decrease is recorded for a single year. During the last quarter of a century the world production of wheat has increased more rapidly than the population. Since the year 1890, the output has been increasing at an average rate of about 2½ per cent a year, while the population has been increasing but a little more than 1 per cent a year. That large surplus stocks of wheat are not maintained is due to the fact that consumption of the cereal has been gradually extended among peoples who formerly did not make use of it, and also to the fact that the per capita consumption among the principal wheat-consuming nations has slightly increased.

It is encouraging to be credibly informed that, while the yield of wheat, throughout all the agricultural sections of the world, is but slightly above thirteen bushels an acre, the average is increasing, especially in those countries where the present yield is high. In England, for instance, the yield increased almost two bushels per acre in the ten-year period ended with 1890. But, of course, no normal increase in production can be expected to maintain the average of supply or surplus in existing conditions in Europe. The demands of the allied nations upon the wheat stocks of the United States and Canada, during the last three years, even with a large surplus on hand at the beginning of the war, and with record crops in 1915, have reduced the reserves to the lowest level reached in many years. The tendency has been to inflate the prices of wheat and wheat products abnormally, notwithstanding the fact that, at no time, has there been even a remote prospect of an actual shortage of necessary bread material. While no information is available as to the present wheat stocks in England, it is not thought probable that that nation's demands upon the forthcoming crop will greatly exceed those of former years, which have been approximately 230,000,000 bushels from the exporting countries. The demands of France have increased greatly during the period of the war, and will be large this year, while those of Italy will probably be not far from normal.

Exports from Russia, as is well known, ceased with the closing of the Dardanelles. Like many other things pertaining to that vast country, the status of its present wheat stocks is not definitely known. Normally a large surplus producer, it should be fair to presume that large accumulations of grain have been piled up, but regarding the actual state of affairs there seems to be uncertainty, even among the people of Russia. The closest possible analysis to be made is that the countries of North America, now as in the past, must be looked to to furnish of their usually lavish bounty. That the nations with whom two of those countries are allied shall not suffer disappointment, every bushel of wheat not actually nec-

essary to meet needs which cannot be otherwise provided for should be as freely offered as are the wealth and man-power of the people who have enlisted in a common cause.

The Canadian Coal Situation

ALTHOUGH there is no reason to doubt that the Dominion Government is fully awake to the necessity of dealing firmly with the coal situation in Canada, thus forestalling any difficulties which may arise or be made to arise, during the coming winter, it would be reassuring to find the matter being accorded an even more prominent position in the official program than is being given to it. Only a few days ago, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Commissioner on the High Cost of Living, declared, in laying his report on the coal situation on the table of the House of Commons, that it was so serious that he could not too seriously express it. He stated that there was less anthracite coal in Canada than there was a year ago; whilst the United States mine owners had placed all the dealers on rations, and were delivering only 65 per cent of their requirements.

In these circumstances it becomes daily more evident that the community must shortly run out of all patience, where the question of wastage is concerned, especially where this wastage is brought about by differences between the coal-mine operators and their employees in the matter of wages. It is coming to be seen that, in these times, wherever the question of dividends exists, the ground is sown for trouble. No amount of taxation of profits will convince the miner that, in making any special effort, he is not simply piling up profits for the colliery owner. The result is a constant friction in regard to wages, a friction which, in the United Kingdom, was effectively relieved only when the Government took over the mines. The situation in Canada is rendered all the more urgent by reason of the fact that, even with the Canadian mines under Government control, the supply would be by no means guaranteed, owing to the fact that the country is, in normal times, so largely dependent upon the United States for its supply of anthracite.

It can hardly be doubted, however, that the abolition of the trade disputes, the definite removal of all causes of friction, with their consequent wastage in time and energy, would go a long way, not only towards relieving any shortage, but towards dissipating that public uneasiness on the question which, at such times as the present, is so specially undesirable.

The Wild American Indian

NOR because the North American Indian is disappearing, as was believed, a few years ago, to be the case, but rather because he is merging, is there increasing interest and increasing haste in the work of preserving his habitat and its atmosphere. The American Museum of Natural History some time ago entered upon the meritorious task of producing a series of picture groups of American aborigines, beginning with the Hopi, from studies as nearly accurate as are at this time possible. The Hopi group, it is announced, after withdrawal for several months, has been restored to public exhibition, considerably changed. This would, apparently, mean that, if the first studies will not bear criticism, they will be revised until they will stand the test of all reasonable scrutiny. Here is an assurance that, eventually, the habitat groups will approximate those that, a few years ago, were to be commonly seen in real life, and some of which may be seen in real life down to the present day.

The Apaches, a tribe of unsavory reputation, but far from being as bad as painted, have been chosen for the second group. Because of the difficulty experienced by the white settlers of the Southwest in living peaceably with them, or near them, and because of the difficulty the Washington Government experienced in subduing them, they came to be regarded as a very troublesome people. It cannot be said, however, that they presented a greater problem than the White River Utes, the Modocs, the Sioux, and other tribes that could not, while game was available to them on the plains or in the mountain passes, be tempted by the reservation and the sutlers' stores. The reputation of the Apaches for lawlessness, at all events, crossed the ocean, and Paris long since applied their name to the most dangerous criminal class in the city.

It seems to be quite certain that the Apaches were corrupted by early association with unscrupulous whites. When the Spaniards first came in contact with them, they were tractable and friendly. Always nomadic in their habits, they followed the trail afoot up to the coming of the paleface. The Spaniards appealed to their friendship by giving them the first horses that American Indians ever rode. Mounted, they proved to be excellent hunters. Later, their horsemanship, and the firearms for which also they were indebted to the white brother, proved to be formidable factors in prolonging race war over a wide district.

They had many fearless chiefs, among them Black Hawk, not, however, the one of the memorable Black Hawk War, who became an implacable enemy of the whites; and the famous Geronimo, who displayed not only surpassing bravery, but a high order of military genius. Geronimo was finally captured by General Miles, and the loss of this leader broke the spirit of the tribe. Nearly all the well-known Indian fighters and scouts of the last half of the Nineteenth Century participated, at one time or another, in campaigns against the Apaches. General Leonard Wood, then quite young in the service, got his first taste of hard campaigning in the Miles Apache expedition, and was rewarded with the gift of a Congressional medal for the part he played in conquering the very bothersome band.

As one result of the numerous expeditions against the Apaches, the Government collected a vast amount of material bearing upon the habits and customs of the tribe. A great many collections of Apache arms and utensils also were made, most of which found their way into private hands or public museums. Much has been written by army officers, scouts, and correspondents, about the Apaches. Howard McCormick, an artist of

note, in New York, and Mahomri Young, a sculptor, who were engaged to prepare the Apache habitat group for the American Museum of Natural History, have availed themselves of all the material within reach, the result being a picture as realistic as art could make it. In the foreground of the group, as it has been described, is a sun shelter, resting upon forked sticks, and made of bleached branches. Under such a shelter the men and women of the tribe would ply their vocations in the heat of the day. Among the figures shown are a man breaking arrows, a woman thatching a dome-shaped house, a woman covering a basket with pitch, a substitute for pottery, and a mounted Apache warrior.

As already remarked, it is not too late, even now, to witness representatives of many American Indian tribes living in all the primitiveness of the Fifteenth Century, but their number is every year decreasing. Even the "blanket" Indian is becoming rare in districts where he once was commonplace. It is high time the museums were gathering in all they can find appertaining to the aboriginal American, for the prospects are that his descendants will soon be living as ordinarily as other civilized people.

Notes and Comments

THE Governor of Oklahoma has informed a committee of citizens at Tulsa, in his State, apparently with no intention of boasting, that he is the possessor of a "dress suit" and a silk hat, but that he cannot wear the "dress suit," and will not wear a frock coat, in honor of the visiting Belgian mission, soon to be welcomed to Tulsa and to the State. He agrees to be present if a sack suit, which, he says, eliminates the possibility of wearing his silk hat, will not be noticeable or exceptional. The Governor should not stand on ceremony, or be over-thoughtful of the criticism of his own people. It goes without saying that the guests of honor, on that occasion, will acknowledge a cordial welcome, even if it is extended by a Chief Executive dressed in khaki. These are not the days of kid-glove diplomacy.

CHAWTON COTTAGE is to have a memorial tablet commemorating the centenary of Jane Austen. Though it was only after 1809 that Miss Austen removed to Chawton, the cottage certainly deserves a tablet, for it was there that she wrote "Emma" and "Persuasion," retrieved "Northanger Abbey" from the Bath bookseller to whom she had sold it for £10, and revised it, as well as "Sense and Sensibility" and "Pride and Prejudice." It is easy to imagine the busy writer in the quiet country house, undisturbed except for occasional visitors, when a handkerchief would promptly be thrown on the manuscripts, as a hasty preventive to idle questions.

AN ASTUTE financier, at the time of a former war, told his son that if he wanted to know how the war was going, to keep his eye on the Government bond quotations. If a country's bonds were advancing in price, it was winning the war; if they were declining, the country was on the losing side. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that recently the bonds of the allied governments have been steadily advancing in price.

IT is interesting, even to the layman in such matters, to read that a new species of British oak has been discovered in a glade in the Savernake Forest. The dendrologists, moreover, are perfectly within their rights in calling it the *Quercus pedunculata*, var. *cristata*; but the plain man will take more interest in it when it receives, as it no doubt will in due course, its popular name. "Screw-leaved holly" and "cockscorn beech" have, of course, their official names; but there is more "general conversation" in the popular titles.

THOSE who remember the first great rush for land in what was known as the "Cherokee Strip," in the days, not very long ago, when Oklahoma Territory, as it was then called, was the home of few besides Indians, will no doubt be surprised to learn that Oklahoma City, now the chief center in the State from which it takes its name, reports postal receipts which place it sixth in importance among the cities of the United States. While it is well enough to remember that this rating is from the point of view of the Post Office Department, the record proves that there is a great deal of activity in Oklahoma City.

GENERAL BROADWOOD affords an example of that high courage which is compounded of judgment and independence of mind. It was at Omdurman that he gave overwhelming proof of it in his calm disregard of the order which he had received from Lord Kitchener to bring in his cavalry. He simply reversed it: kept his cavalry outside, so as to divert the Dervish forces from the British zebra, and so greatly helped to win the battle. A perfect example of intelligent cooperation, but it takes such men as were Lord Kitchener and General Broadwood to manifest and appreciate it.

IT is explained in Porto Rico, following the action of the people of that island in voting, by an overwhelming majority, for prohibition, that the only reason why such a decision was not made long ago is that the people there had not thought of it. It has often been asserted that first impressions are best, and the hair-trigger judgment meted out by the Porto Ricans seems to support this claim. At any rate, quick and decisive action is better than no action at all.

ONE of the minor tasks of the British soldier is to learn the language of initials. All departments, offices, and suboffices, are, of course, known by their initials, and as these departments and offices are added to, and necessarily call for more precise definition, the mystic titles steadily increase in number and complexity. One of the latest achievements is the A. D. I. M. D. S. F. P. D. B. A. F., or, in other words, the Assistant Director, Implements and Machinery Department Section, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.